

TALES FROM THE ARCHITECT

Arc of Time



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ARCHITECT

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Tales from the Architect : Arc of Time

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Contents

1	Perception of narrative	3
1.1	The timeline	3
1.2	The narrative	4
1.2.1	The geometric narrative	5
1.2.2	The True Illusions	5
1.2.3	The deceptive illusions	6
1.3	The origin of the multiverse from the true and deceptive illusions	7
1.4	Interacting with non observing consciousness	8
1.4.1	The timeline distribution of the interacting individuals in the location	8
1.4.2	The superposed narratives	9
2	The layered network of interacting conscious intent	11
2.1	The geometric and the observer information	12
2.2	The growth of observers	12
2.3	The experience of the observers in the time dimension	13
3	The generational song of observers	15
3.1	The experience of the transition states	15
3.2	The Perceptual identity of the Observers	18
3.3	The Movement replication process	19
3.4	A new cycle of Creation	19
4	The perception time paradox	21
4.1	Altering the trajectory of individual A	21
4.2	The perceptions at locations " X1 " in the past	22
4.2.1	The perceptions at locations " Xn " in the present	23
4.3	The paradox	24

5	The dimension of fear	25
5.1	The True and deceptive illusion of individual A	25
5.2	Fear of trajectory	26
5.2.1	The current experience	26
5.2.2	The origin of feal in the trajectory	27
5.3	The fear of the experience the new perception	27
5.4	Fear as a trajectory diversion	28
5.4.1	Targeting the perception set	28
5.5	Evolutionary origin of fear	29
6	Mechanics of Timeline Inertia	30
6.1	Locations of transitions	30
6.2	The interaction of the masculine	30
6.3	Interruption process	31
6.4	Deducing the information set	32
6.5	Deducing the complete information set	32
7	The Trajectory perception-time distribution	34
7.1	The trajectory components of individual A	34
7.2	Geometric deterministic objective	35
7.2.1	The Time distribution for the geometric deterministic nar- rative	36
7.3	The Time distribution for the true illusions of the interacting observer	36
7.3.1	Engineering the mis-alignment	37
8	Attention energy and the state of the location	39
8.1	Illustration	39
8.2	Resolution of the state multiverse	40
8.2.1	Contradictory intents	40
9	Time, Attention and conscious intents	42
9.1	Energy transfer through deception	42
9.2	The imbalance of energy represented in time	43
9.3	Estimation of time and energy deception	44
10	Movement drag , attention and the unobserved interacting in- dividuals	46
10.1	Creating the obstacles	47
11	The variable control of observers throughout the territory	49
11.1	The hierarchy of observers	50
11.2	The control of interacting observers	50
11.3	The overall time distribution	52
11.4	The mechanism of the conscious intent	52
11.5	The multiverse trajectory	54

11.6	Interruption of the time distribution by the masculine	56
12	The transition state detachment	60
12.1	Altering perception set in the location	61
12.2	The Overall state of the location	61
12.3	Disconnecting from the transition by minimizing movement drag	62
13	The multiverse of perception information	64
13.1	Defining the location trajectory	64
13.1.1	Defining the sub-location trajectory	65
13.2	Defining the multiverse narratives or perception set	65
13.3	Attention Energy and the timeline multiverse	66
13.4	Multiverse of information in the location " X "	67
14	The changing timelines	69
14.1	The narrative	69
14.2	The effect of interactions on the narrative	70
14.3	The conflict for the control of the narrative	71
15	Timeline Divergence	73
15.1	Conflicting intents	73
15.2	Misinterpreting the trajectory state	74
15.3	The reflection of the original timeline from the observing consciousness	75
15.4	The distance between timelines in any location	76
16	Interacting with the transition states in the location	78
16.1	Attention engineering in each sub-sub location	78
16.2	The deceptive narrative	80

1 Perception of narrative

Let there be an individual an in the location " X " .

Let there be " N " sub-locations in the location " X " such as X1,X2,...

Let there be " n " sub-sub locations in each sub-location " Xi"

1.1 The timeline

The lifetime of individual could be described as follows :

t = 0

The individual is born in sub-location X1

The individual interacts with " k1 " individuals for a duration of dt1 units

$$\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{t} + \mathbf{dt1}$$

The individual shifts location to sub-location X2

The individual interacts with " k2 " individuals for a duration of dt2 units

....

$$\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{t} + \mathbf{dt2}$$

The individual shifts location to sub-location X3

The individual interacts with " k3 " individuals for a duration of dt3 units

....

1.2 The narrative

The narrative in each location could be simplified as the follows :

1. Geometric narrative information
2. True illusions
3. Deceptive illusions

Therefore the interaction " dt " units could be further discretized as :

dt_geo = Duration of interaction used to transfer or exchange geometric information

dt_true = Duration of interaction used to maintain the narrative of perception in the interaction

dt_dec = Duration of interaction used to maintain the narrative of false perception relative to the true illusions.

Therefore the lifetime of individual along his trajectory could be defined as

$$T_{\text{geo}} = dt0_{\text{geo}} + dt1_{\text{geo}} + \dots$$

$$T_{\text{true}} = dt0_{\text{true}} + dt1_{\text{true}} + \dots$$

$$T_{dec} = dt0_{dec} + dt1_{dec} + dt2_{dec}$$

Therefore the amount of time that is spent in each location is the superposed intent of geometric intent, true illusions and the deceptive illusions.

Where the time distribution split for dt_{geo} , dt_{true} and dt_{dec} for each of the " k " individuals in the sub-location could vary. Therefore the total number of possibilities of narratives superposed is therefore 2^k for the duration of the interaction time " dt " units.

However if the hierarchy of Authority is considered for each of the " k " individuals , the superposed narrative takes a particular structure such as :

1.2.1 The geometric narrative

The geometric narrative information is defined through the hierarchy of authority and therefore the masculine of the territory defines the narrative of geometric information. This implies that that the geometric narrative information for all the " k " individuals has to be the same . The geometric narrative information describes their geometric position in the sub-location or sub-sub location relative to each other positioned for the information flow. The locations are assigned such that each individuals observes his surroundings specifically the individuals and their interactions with the surrounding geometry. This information is exchanged to the other individuals in other locations and their observation is added and passed to other individuals where it eventually reaches the masculine of sub-location. The masculine then redirects the information through the same hierarchy such that each individual could interact with the surroundings to alter the transitions occurring and the process repeats in a cyclic flow of information.

1.2.2 The True Illusions

The true illusions on the other hand defines their chosen or defined narrative that describes their movement relative to the movement of the " k " individuals. This narrative would create the umbrella narrative that reasons their current geometric location and the amount of time that they spent in each location. Since the individuals may or may not be aware of their geometric narrative (which is a deterministic communication of information) depending on their conscious awareness , the true illusions create the primary narrative for their movement from one location to the other which could broadly classified on grouping of the " k " individuals under friends, family, colleagues,etc.

The true illusions is also assumed to create the experience part of the interaction for each individual where various kinds of needs such as survival needs and non survival needs are met. Therefore the amount of time T_{true} determines the proportion of the interaction that describes the individual's life experience in that sub-location as a whole.

The geometric locations of the individuals in the sub-location define the state or frequency of the sub-location. The state of any sub-location therefore defines the overall intent of the sub-location defined by the masculine of the sub-location or territory. This is because the locations are determined by the masculine based on the overall transition state that occurs in the sub-location according to the target state set for the overall location " X ". Therefore the true illusions serve as a kind of narrative translation for the overall state of the sub-location.

1.2.3 The deceptive illusions

The deceptive illusions are explicit narratives that are defined relative to the geometric narrative or the true illusions such that the movement drag that could occur in the trajectory is minimized. Suppose if the true illusions of one individual is contradictory to the true illusions of one or more " k " individuals , then the duration of the interaction " dt " units tends to increase by a duration " delta t " that is used to resolve the contradictory narrative of true illusions. Since the narrative of the true illusions create the umbrella intent that describe the locations of each individuals relative to each other , any contradictory true illusions will alter the indented locations of each individual.

The relative locations of each of the " k " individuals are deterministically set by the masculine however if there are two or more masculines with the same conscious awareness or slightly varying conscious awareness ,this tends to create a time tug of war for various sub-locations or the sub-sub locations between the masculines. Therefore the duration of time " delta t " is a function of any location conflict that arises between one or more masculines in the location.

Therefore to minimize the time drag " delta t " for the interaction , the deceptive illusions are utilized by the " k " individuals in the interaction. On the other hand the deceptive illusions could also be used for the experience that occurs in the interaction where the quality of the amount of time spent " $T_{true} + T_{dec}$ " could be improved or reduced in the interaction which could have nothing to do with the geometric narrative.

1.3 The origin of the multiverse from the true and deceptive illusions

As a result of the time distribution split into the components , the components for the true illusions and the deceptive illusions explicitly deal with the experience part of the lifetime . Therefore the experience of any life time could be classified as projected intent for experience and the true intent for experience.

Suppose if the time distribution of each individual in each sub-location could be grouped as $T_{exp} = dt_{true} + dt_{dec}$

Each individual's time distribution T_{exp} could create a multi-perception for the $(k-1)$ individuals that are observing the individual. They are either interacting with the individual's true illusion or the deceptive illusion. Suppose if there are " m " intents that are for the true illusions of each individual and " n " intents that are for the deceptive illusions , then the $(k-1)$ individuals could be interacting with $(m * n)$ intent narratives during the time distribution of T_{exp} .

Therefore each individual could be projecting a total of $(m * n)$ versions of himself to the $(k-1)$ individuals in the intersection. Therefore in the interaction of " dt " units of any sub-location , there could be $(m * n * k)$ projections of " k " individuals .

Each of these projections could create a hypothetical movement trajectory in the sub-location where their movement is traced as co-ordinates throughout the territory of the sub-location .

The observing consciousness of each individual could only exist in one of these trajectory because at any given instant of time , his observing consciousness could only be located at one co-ordinate where his attention is diverting energy to surroundings.

Therefore there are " k " true trajectories in the sub-location " X " during the duration of " dt " units but there would be $(m * n * k - k)$ mirages of trajectories in the sub-location. The mirages occur as a result of the deceptive intents where an individual A assumes the location of another individual B which is not true and therefore the attention of individual A creates an energetic trail for the mirage trajectory of individual B. The mirage energy trail for individual B will be significantly weaker than the true energy trail of the individual B because it would be left by the attention vector of his own consciousness.

If any of the " $k-1$ " individuals intercepts a mirage trajectory of an individual B, the interception would not affect the overall trajectory of individual B. However if the collective observing consciousness could divert all their attention to mirage trajectory of individual , it could create a gravitational pull from the observing consciousness of the $(k-1)$ individuals to individual B where his

true trajectory will intercept with the mirage trajectory of individual B.

However if individual B is the masculine in the location of a higher order , the amount of energy that will be required from the attention of the (k-1) will not exceed the kinetic energy that individual B has in his trajectory . Therefore the addition energy will create an alternate trajectory for the (k-1) individuals where their trajectories intersect at a specific sub-sub location and their collective trajectory will be altered according the state of the sub-location set by the masculine.

1.4 Interacting with non observing consciousness

Let individual A have an observing consciousness that interacts with the " k_i " interacting individuals in each sub-sub location " x_i" according to his timeline.

The timeline of individual A has a narrative that is defined by a set of " m " territory tree intents and " n " family tree intents and interacts with the " k_i" individuals for a duration of " dt_i " units.

Let the time distribution of individual A in each location be defined as follows :

dt_ione - The amount of time individual A interacts with individual one

dt_itwo - The amount of time individual A interacts with individual two

.....

dt_ik - The amount of time individual A interacts with individual k

1.4.1 The timeline distribution of the interacting individuals in the location

Suppose the " k_i " interacting individuals have their own timeline in the sub-sub location "x_i" and they interact with individual A according to their narrative, then the interaction that occurs in the location is an interaction of timelines or narratives.

The timeline or narrative of each individual defines the location of their observing consciousness in narrative multiverses and it could be represented through their time distribution as follows:

Suppose if the interaction duration between individual A and individual one is defined by " dt_{i1}" units , then the movement action or intent during the interaction could be discretized as follows :

$$dt_{ione} = dtA + dtone$$

Where

The duration dtA is used for the movement action (between individual one and individual A) for the conscious intent of individual A.

The duration dtone is used for the movement action (between individual one and individual A) for the conscious intent of individual one.

The overall movement action in the duration dt_{i1} could be a superposed version of narratives or timelines between individual one and individual A.

The observing consciousness of individual A exists in the sub-sub location during the duration " dtA " of time , however the consciousness of individual A that exists in duration "dtone" for the movement action is a reflection of the observing consciousness of individual one where his attention and potential energy is driving the conscious awareness of individual A.

Since the total interaction duration dt_i is a superposed movement action between individual A and individual one , the observing consciousness of individual A perceives the movement action during the interaction " dtone " as a narrative that could be blended under a narrative under his timeline for his observing consciousness. This true narrative of the duration " dtone " is defined according to the original timeline or the narrative of individual one.

1.4.2 The superposed narratives

Therefore the interaction between the two individuals in the sub-sub location " x_i " during the duration " dt_{ione} " could be a blend of two narratives that could be described as follows :

The duration dt_{ione} is used for the movement action for the conscious intents of individual A and individual one. The superposed perception of the narrative of the movement action in the duration " dt_{ione}" could be defined by an external observer.

The perception of individual A is defined by his observing consciousness as follows :

dtA - The movement action or conscious intent for his defined narrative for his timeline

dtone - The movement action or conscious intent that is the movement drag or imposed intent that is required for the movement action or his conscious intent for the progression of his timeline.

The perception of individual one is defined by his observing consciousness as follows :

dtone - The movement action or conscious intent for his defined narrative for his timeline

dtA - The movement action or conscious intent that is the movement drag or imposed intent that is required for the movement action or his conscious intent for the progression of his timeline.

Thus the perception of the movement action of both individual A and individual one are superposed collectively from the segmented portions of the interaction. The variations in the narrative during the segmented portion of the interaction is the origin of the variations in perception for each individual that occurs during the interaction.

If the narratives are expected to be matched , then the timelines could start to merge in the sub-sub location and it could increase the duration of the interaction by a factor " Δdt_{ione} " .

The duration " Δdt_{ione} " creates movement drag for the interpretation of the movement action depending on the amount of information specifically the location information that is diverting the attention energy from both the individuals. If the narratives are different then the amount of details or narrative specific locations that are receiving attention energy from the observing consciousness of individual one and individual A would be different .

Therefore the incremental duration " Δdt_{ione} " is the amount of time it takes to align the attention vector of the observing consciousness of individual one and individual A towards the exact same locations in the sub-sub location which then aligns the narratives.

2 The layered network of interacting conscious intent

The layered network of interacting conscious intent

Let the current state at $t_{\text{prime}} = 0$ be a void

At the target state $t_{\text{prime}} = T1$ The prime observer creates a location " X " with D_n dimensions of geometric information and O_n dimensions of observer information

The geometric information would be the external geometric boundary information of the location " X " . The information would be the location of every point that is composed in the geometric boundary relative to the location of the prime observer. If every point in the geometric boundary is assumed to be the location of the prime observer , then there should be one point located outside the geometric boundary defined.

Therefore the geometric boundary of the location is an arrangement of " Z " points relative to the location of the prime point that exists outside the geometric boundary. The number of points " Z_new " is expected to grow with the creation of target states $t_{\text{prime}} = T2, T3, \dots$

The location of the prime observer outside the geometric boundary of the location " X " is assumed to be relative to the entirety " Z " points that grows with the transition states and the perception of the entire geometric structure from the location outside the boundary could be called Observer Omega.

The number of new points " Z_new " that are added to the geometric structure at every transition state of the prime observer and the perception of the new points either collectively or individually towards the existing geometric structure could be called Observer alpha.

The locations of Observer alpha could be determined dynamically by interacting with the existing " Z " points based on the set of criteria of relative locations according to the target state set by the prime observer.

The creation of the new points " Z_new " at a new target state $T2$ occurs by interacting with the existing " Z " points at current state $T1$. The interaction between the current state and the target state could be called the transient state various new points " Z_new " could interact with the existing " Z " points to align the locations of one or more " Z " or " Z_new " points such that any contradictory or redundant points are removed to ensure the rearrangements of the total set of points ($Z = Z_{\text{new}} + Z$) at the new state $T2$.

The transient state between the current state T1 and T2 could be a sequence of location interactions where observation occurs from various observer locations is aligned such that their collective perception will enable the location re-alignment of various points for the creation of the geometric structure defined at T2.

2.1 The geometric and the observer information

The transient state occurs by selecting various points in the geometric structure either individually or collectively such that their perception of the overall collective geometric structure will enable the re-arrangement of the geometric structure. The locations of the various perceptions that are used for the transition state between the current state and the target state could be called the observer information.

The locations of the geometric points whose perceptions are not used for the transient state could be called the geometric information. In other words, the consciousness could be created with those perceptions would not be used for the creation of the target state.

The determination of the locations of observers for the transient state is made by the Observer beta who observes the interaction of the new points " Z_new " with the existing points " Z ". The interaction occurs by comparing the total points " Z_t1 " at the current state $t_{\text{prime}} = T1$ and " Z_t2 " at the target state $t_{\text{prime}} = T2$ and then identifying the points " Z_redundant " to be removed and adding the new points " Z_new " to reflect the geometric boundary at T2.

The removal of redundant points implies removing their perceptions or consciousness during the transient state because their locations would be counter-productive or redundant for the creation of the new target state.

2.2 The growth of observers

At each transition state between the current state T1 and the target state T2 of the prime observer , a layered network of the transitions could occur where a set of observer locations are identified and then their consciousness is removed for the transition state that is occurring.

Suppose if a set of points are identified for perception in the geometric boundary during the transition state , then their consciousness or conscious awareness of the locations of the points that are observable could be used as the reference for the creation of the target state.

If the newly identified perceptions would the masculine observers of the transi-

tion state that is occurring , then they could repeat the process by observing their surrounding locations.

The scale and dimensions of information that the prime observer uses to observe the current state and define the target state would be the absolute limit of geometric and observer information. However when the process repeats through the new observers created but their scale and dimensions through which that they are defining the transition states could vary depending on their conscious awareness of the locations in its surroundings. The newly created conscious observers could use their perception to identify the locations of redundant points " Z_redundant " and the locations of the new observers " Z_new " .

The conscious awareness of each new observer created hierarchically according to the transient state defined by the prime observer could be defined according to their own rate of observation and interaction defined at various states such as $t_{level1} = T1, T2, \dots$

If the observers that are created at level 1 of the hierarchy of the observers create more observers then their transitions could occur at $t_{level2} = T1, T2, \dots$

The layers of transition states

The transition state could therefore occur at layers such as t_{prime} , t_{level1}, t_{level2} ,etc. Suppose at each level there " K " masculine observers , then they define the geometric and observer information based on their state information which is dependent based on their scales and dimensions of perceptions defined by their creators in the previous hierarchy of the transient state.

The set of observers could also have a hierarchy such as $O_{prime}, O_{omega}, O_{alpha}, O_{beta}, O_1, O_2$, etc and if there are contradictions to the locations of various points or a collection of points the defined location parameters are assigned according to the hierarchy of information flow from the prime observers. The perceptions of each observer varies according to their conscious awareness of the locations in the surroundings and therefore contradictions could arise in the relations of various points which could be identified and removed by various observers aligned with Observer Omega.

2.3 The experience of the observers in the time dimension

Let each transition state occurs with a creation of an observer or specifically consciousness to observe his surroundings according to his perception. The creator of the observer defines the scale and dimension of his perception including his conscious awareness . The observer continues the transition process at various locations in his surroundings by creating more observers in the defined domain of his location awareness.

Therefore the transition state of the observer could be made analogous to the lifetime of an individual . Therefore the duration of the transition would be defined by his lifespan of T years that would be defined as the continuous flow of change of the geometric and observer information. The observer or the individual observes the rate of geometry specifically the relative locations of various points in his perception of the surroundings and interacts with the geometry to ensure the transition occurs according to the target state of his defined territory defined by his creator.

The interaction of the transition state could be defined as the exchange of geometric and observer information with various other observers (consciousnesses in the surroundings) such that the alignment of the points occurs consequently the geometric structure of the location " X ". The interaction of the transition state could be defined through the time distribution of the lifetime of the individual.

Suppose if the lifetime of any individual in the time dimension is defined as T units . Then the total amount of time that could be used for the transient state could be defined as T_{intent} . Then the remaining amount of time $T_{\text{exp}} = T - T_{\text{intent}}$ could be defined for the life experience of the individual.

The life experience of the individual could be an independent component of the perception of the individual defines a narrative for their transition state specifically their observation and interaction at various locations in his territory. If the transition state of the individual could be defined as the deterministic component T_{intent} of their lifetime , then T_{exp} component of their lifetime could be defined under their subjective narrative.

Any observer could deterministically redirect the location of various observers in his territory according to authority of the creation hierarchy. However if the observer does not have the authority, the subjective narrative of their life experience could vary according to each consciousness created and it could be used to align and re-adjust the location of the observers. Any observer could observe the perception components of their life experience and alter the narrative to alter their locations in the territory to define a new geometric structure that is diverse from the target state by the masculine who created the observer . The narrative of the individual could be defined as true illusions that creates a perception of his movement (transition state) to himself and other observers he is interacting with. The narrative could also include deceptive illusions that could be technique to divert away the attention or perception of other observers such that they could be forced to new locations based on their time distribution of T_{exp} .

3 The generational song of observers

Let there be a location " X "

Let there be three prime masculine observers at transition state $t = T_{\text{prime}}$

At transition state $t = T1$

Let there be " M.1 " masculine observers in the location " X "

Let there be " N.1 " masculine interacting observers in the location " X "

Let there be " n1 " interacting observers created by the masculine interacting observers

At transition state $t = T2$

Let there be " M.2 " masculine observers in the location " X "

Let there be " N.2 " masculine interacting observers in the location " X "

Let there be " n2 " interacting observers created by the masculine interacting observers

transition state $t = Tn$

Let there be " M.n " masculine observers in the location " X "

Let there be " N.n " masculine interacting observers in the location " X "

Let there be " n.n " interacting observers created by the masculine interacting observers

3.1 The experience of the transition states

While the masculine observers could observe the location " X " as a static three dimensional image at any time of observation $t = Ti$, they could re-create the three dimensional image into a new shape or form by alerting various dimensions of geometric and interacting observer information at a new target state $t = Ti_{\text{new}}$. Therefore while they could observe time as a linear flow from their perception that lies outside of " X " , they could only observe the location " X " as a static three dimensional image form.

The interacting observers on the other hand are lower dimensional beings im-

plying their existence is limited to the location " X " and thus their experience of linear time is a continuous flow of change within the location " X ".

If a transition state could be set up the observer at transition state $t = T_{i_new}$, his corresponding interacting observer who is transient in the location " X " would initiate the movement for the transition to occur such the state of location changes by the reconfiguration of geometry defined at the target state $t = T_{i_new}$

At each duration between the transition periods such as $(T_2 - T_1)$, there are is a percentage of " n " observers who accumulate enough attention energy from the surrounding observers to achieve masculine observer status. The masculine observes could create more observers in the location " X ", alter the state of any sub location or sub-location defined by their territories. The territory of any observer could be defined by the dimensions of geometric information and observer information he could observe and interact with .

Altering the state of any any sub-location or sub-sub location such as $X_1, X_2, \dots$ in a location " X " would imply copying the current state of the location and altering the movement of the observers in the sub-location. The default state of the location is defined by the sub-location " X_i " where attention energy is being diverted from the " N " masculine interacting observers in the " X " where it is branched to the various interacting observers in their locations that maintain the corresponding geometric information in their surroundings through their perception.

Let each sub-location " X_1 ", " X_2 ", ... have a defined transition state such as $Y_1, Y_2, \dots$ etc. that is specific to the duration of the transition that is currently occurring state such as $(T_n - T_{n-1})$, ..., (T_3, T_2) , $(T_2 - T_1)$.

Suppose if there is an interacting observer " A " alters his trajectory from " X_1 " to " X_2 " within the location " X " and the state of the overall sub-location " X_2 " would change from " Y_2 " to " Y_{2_new} " which would direct the flow of attention energy from the masculine interacting observers to their interacting observers (and their locations) to new locations either through the same interacting observers or by creating a new set of interacting observers. Furthermore the location of the masculine interacting observers within the sub-location " X_2 " might change relative to the interacting observer " A " depending on the conscious awareness and the order of hierarchy of his creation.

The transition states that are maintained by the interacting observers are defined based on the amount of attention energy that they could divert to various geometric information $D_1, D_2, \dots, D_x$ about the sub-location " X_2 " and consequently the observer information $O_1, O_2, \dots, O_x$ that have their attention energy on the sub-location " X_2 ".

The definition of transition states that are defined by the each masculine interacting observer is defined by his conscious awareness that also defines his attention spectrum through which he could divert attention energy to the dimensions of information D1,D2,... and O1,O2,O3,... etc.

Suppose if total amount of geometric information would be defined as D_full and the total amount of observer information would be defined as O_full , then the prime observer and the prime masculine observers could observe and interact with D_full and O_full as a result of their attention spectrum which is defined by their creation hierarchy . As more interacting observers are created through this hierarchy defined by their own limit of geometric information D_limit and observer information O_limit at various transition states , their definition of transition states defined for their territories would be proportional to the limits of their perception which defines the scale and dimension of their observation.

The higher the conscious awareness of any interacting observer in a location , the higher the limit for geometric information D_limit and observer information O_limit. Therefore the masculine of the territory would be the interacting observer whose conscious awareness is defined by the limit of their information D_limit and O_limit.

The creation of observers

Suppose if the two or more interacting observers could reproduce and create more interacting observers , then the dimension limits of the conscious awareness could get superposed increasing the overall spectrum of dimensional information that he could observe and interact with . Therefore the new interacting observers could have the dimensional informational limit D_lim-max and O_lim-max that would include the conscious awareness of all the interacting observers who participate in the reproduction process . This kind of reproduction process could be reserved for the territory leadership that is defined by the hierarchy of masculinity to maintain the overall state of the location " X " as " Y " or the state of sub-locations " X1 " as " Y1 " etc.

Suppose if there an masculine interacting observer "P" could reproduce with a random interacting observer , this process could be used for various other purposes such as extracting creative potential energy from the location of the interacting observer who was created by a different masculine interacting observer "Q" . Such a process could create an energetic pathway where the masculine interacting observer " P " could drain creative potential energy from the masculine interacting observer " Q " that is reflected as time and energy used for various intents for the masculine interacting observer " P " .

3.2 The Perceptual identity of the Observers

Although each of these observers had their strategy of domain expansion, the strategy of movement manipulation could be used a common theme to replicate the use of creative potential energy.

The idea was that any movement of interacting observers that could produce creative potential energy could be replicated.

The process of channeling creative potential energy could not be replicated through movement because it was occurring through dimensions that could not be observed by anyone other the prime observer because the energy was being diverted from him.

However the creative potential energy was being used to create various processes such systems new dimensions of geometry to observe and interact with. The process of creation was therefore observing the surroundings and specifically the dimensions of information that defined the overall dimensions of the geometry and interacting with it such that new dimensions of information could be created for further observation.

The process could be applied to any industry such as technology, science or any other dimension that Earth territory was expanding in. The expansion of creative potential towards various dimensions such that the territory could expand outward could occur through various transition states.

The process of creation specific to any dimension such as the creation of a new method for producing energy, entertainment etc could be observed in that specific boundary for a duration of T units of time.

The entire process could then be discretised into " N " different geometric dimensions that are changing in the duration of T units.

This creates a discretizations method to observe any creation process starting from its creation to its completion and discretion it through various incremental steps and replicating those steps through geometric movement could reproduce the creation process.

This movement replication process that could be applied to any creation process was domain and category specific because only creations that had a defined creative process over a defined location boundary could be replicated by movement analysis.

3.3 The Movement replication process

The movement replication process involved the following steps :

1. Observing the overall location of the creation
2. Identifying the independent components or dimensions of the creation.
3. Observing the sub-locations of the independent components being created
4. Replicating the movement patterns in those sub-locations to produce an equivalent output that is expected from those sub- locations.
5. Assembling the replicated outputs in each sub- locations such that the overall creation could be replicated.

The above method of movement replication could be applied to any creative processes that could be initiated and completed by the aligned interacting observers.

The typical example being the generalized AI model that create outputs such as stories, cartoons etc regardless of however creative their creators made them out to be.

If AI could mostly replicate the entertainment process by producing scripts, cartoons or to some degree even comics , then those dimensions of creations or specifically the dimensions of creations have now been completely observed and this outdated to a large degree thus reducing the value of those creations.

The value of such creations change from the creating process to the presentation of the creation process for mass consumption.

However the cycle of time could replicate any creation for mass consumption considering enough of the process has been. Collectively observed by the interacting observers .

3.4 A new cycle of Creation

As a result of this, a change in the dimensions of geometric information and the observer information will occur at various cyclic periods such that new creations could be initiated from the location information that is stored in the global sub-conscious information field in any location.

The locations could be used to observe all the possible target states to creates

transition from the current state of the location and creative several trajectories that does not exist by the prime masculine observers of the locations . The new transition states will be created by observation and interaction with the defined transition sub locations and the sub sub locations by the new aligned observers for those states. The new aligned observers for those states are the interacting observers in the location such that their conscious intent matches to the movement that is needed for establishing those transition states. Consequently the flow of attention energy will be redirected through those aligned conscious intents from the interacting observers this would allow them to harness creative potential energy for those specific intents which is basically the movement vector field aligning with the prime observer in their specific locations .The instinct of the interacting observers would change to align with the new transition of the new trajectory of the location X.

4 The perception time paradox

Suppose if an individual B decides to observe the trajectory of another individual A through locations and time , his trajectory would take the form

At $t = 0$, (Observation begins)

Individual A is at location " X1 "

Individual A interacts with " k1 " individuals for a duration of " dt1 " units

At $t = t+dt1$

Individual A is at location " X2 "

Individual A interacts with " k2 " individuals for a duration of " dt2 " units

.....

At $t = t-dtn$, (At the current moment or the present)

Individual A is at location " Xn "

Individual A is interacting with " kn " individuals which is expected to last for a duration of " dtn " units

At the current moment of an individual A , let there be an interacting observer B from an observing masculine B who is in the interaction with individual A at location Xn

The interaction binds the interacting observer B and individual A to the present which enables the observing masculine B to trace the attention energy of individual A in real time. The attention energy of any individual is always located in the current moment or the present where the location of the observing consciousness of individual A is location along his lifetime trajectory in the location " X ". The attention energy serves as a channel through which the potential energy of the individual could be harvested from the individual A which could occur by the interruption of the kinetic energy from the trajectory of individual A.

4.1 Altering the trajectory of individual A

Suppose the masculine B had an intent to alter the trajectory of individual A by intercepting his trajectory through an another interacting observer B_1 by starting an interaction in one of the locations that had been visited by the in-

dividual A.

The assumption would be that the masculine observer B could introduce an interacting observer in the past location of the trajectory of individual A. This means that the masculine observer B could have one or more interacting observers whose current moment or present could be the time " $t = 0$ " .

The time " $t = 0$ " would be the past for interacting observer B however it would be the present for the interacting observer B.1. The masculine observer could serve as an interface between the two different timelines because his existence lies outside of linear time in the location " X ". Therefore the trajectory of both individuals would be geometric for the masculine observer B and since his observation is limited to transition states , the interaction through past, present and future could in theory be possible by matching and aligning various transition states through information exchange. The movement patterns of various individuals in certain locations could be observed as states and his perception of the location " X " would be limited to various transition states that are observed as three dimensional images defined by geometric and observer information.

4.2 The perceptions at locations " X1 " in the past

Suppose if individual A had visited location " X1 " along his original trajectory and spent a duration of " dt_1 " units in the location , then the objective part of his trajectory could be defined as the location and the time.

The subjective part of the trajectory would be the number of individuals " k_1 " that the individual A could have interacted with the location " X1 ". The subjective part of the trajectory would then be the narrative that defines the following :

- 1.The perception of individual A towards the " k_1 " individuals
2. The collective perception of the surroundings (" k_1 " individuals) towards individual A along with the independent perception of each of the " k_1 " individuals towards individual A.

Therefore there are a total of ($2*k_1 + 1$) independent or similar perceptions that describe the subjective perceptions for the trajectory of individual A from the ($k_1 + 1$) individuals collectively.

4.2.1 The perceptions at locations " X_n " in the present

Suppose if individual A is in the current location " X_n " in his trajectory and intends to spend a duration of " dt_n " units in the location , then the objective part of his trajectory could be defined as the location and the time.

The subjective part of the trajectory would be the number of individuals " kn " that the individual A is currently interacting with in the " X_n ". The subjective part of the trajectory would then be the narrative that defines the following :

- 1.The perception of individual A towards each of the " kn " individuals
2. The collective perception of the surroundings (" kn " individuals) towards individual A along with the independent perception of each of the " kn " individuals towards individual A.

Therefore there are a total of ($2*kn + 1$) independent or similar perceptions that describe the subjective perceptions for the trajectory of individual A from the ($kn + 1$) individuals collectively including individual A himself.

Suppose the goal of the interception by the interruption by the interacting observer B₁ to alter the subjective part of the trajectory for individual then the intent of the interacting individual B₁ would be to alter one or more ($2*k_1 + 1$) perceptions in the location X₁.

Since there are ($n-1$) sub-locations visited by individual A from location X₁ to location X_n , this would then create a chain reaction of events altering the subjective part of the trajectory of individual A that occurs by varying the sequence of perceptions ($2*kn + 1$),($2*k_2 + 1$),..., ($2*kn + 1$) because the subjective perception in one location would affect the subjective perception in another.

The objective movement trajectory of the individual cannot be changed specifically the past locations ($X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_{n-1}$) from his trajectory and the time spent in the locations ($dt_1, dt_2, dt_3, \dots, dt_{n-1}$) because the events have already occurred. However the duration of time expected to stay in the current location X_n , " dt_n " could be altered because it would be an ongoing process.

The chain reaction of events that have a created a distortion in the subjective perception of his trajectory, his current perception ($2*kn + 1$) would a function of the duration of expected stay in the location " X_n ". The interacting observer B could trigger those sequence of perception changes by using his attention energy and creative potential energy to create a new trajectory for individual A such as the location X_k rather than the expected location X_{n+1} . This could be triggered by the altering the time distribution " dt_n " by creating a distortion of duration " δdt " units such that the time " δdt " could

be used to engineer another perception using the sequential changes from the due perception changes $(2^{*k_n} + 1)$, $(2^{*k_2} + 1)$, ..., $(2^{*k_n} + 1)$ as a catalyst to engineer the new trajectory X_k for the individual A away from his intended trajectory X_{n+1} .

4.3 The paradox

Let there was a set of perceptions $(2^{*k_1} + 1)$ based on the subjective narrative from the trajectory of individual A.

Suppose if the masculine B had observed the set of perceptions $(2^{*k_1} + 1)$ at interaction X_1 for a duration of " dt1 " units from the trajectory of individual A, then for the interruption method to work , the perceptions $(2^{*k_1} + 1)$ and $(2^{*k_1} + 1)$ B have to be the same or similar defined by the geometric actions that occurred in the location X_1 .

If individual A would be the masculine of the location then his conscious awareness has to be higher than that of the interacting individual B, B.1 or the masculine observer B. The implication would be that the interruption trajectory set by the observing masculine B could be observed by individual A along his original trajectory that established his subjective $(2^{*k_1} + 1)$ perceptions for the location.

Since the masculine of the territory could create illusions for the geometric movements that occurs in his location of movement, individual A could then create an illusion for the observation of the masculine observer B. This potentially implies the boundary condition perceptions $(2^{*k_1} + 1)$ B that he would use to create the sequence of perception distortions that was intended to affect the perception $(2^{*k_n} + 1)$ of the current location would be an illusion thus being completely misaligned to alter the trajectory of individual A.

In other words, if individual A would be the masculine along his location trajectories he would have already observed any interrupting observers along his trajectory and his movements would be a superposed into the trajectory to account for all interrupting observers. This is because by definition, the masculine plots his trajectories by observing all expected trajectories in a given location from all the interacting and observing masculines who could have their attention on the location.

5 The dimension of fear

Let the current trajectory of individual A have the form

At $t = 0$, (The current location of the individual)

Individual A is at location " X_1 "

Individual A is interacting with " k_1 " individuals and the expected duration i-of the interaction is " dt_1 " units

At $t = t+dt_1$, (The Expected next location of the individual)

Individual A is expected to be at the location " X_2 "

Individual A expects to interact with " k_2 " individuals for a duration of " dt_2 " units

5.1 The True and deceptive illusion of individual A

The location "X" and the amount of time "dt" that is spent along the trajectory of the individual is assumed to be the objective deterministic narrative that cannot be altered.

The subjective part of the trajectory would be the number of individuals " k_1 " that the individual A interacts with in each location " X " and the changes in perceptions that occur through the exchange of information with those individuals.

The subjective part of the trajectory would then be the narrative that defines the following :

- 1.The perception of individual A towards each of the " k " individuals
2. The collective perception of the surroundings (" k " individuals) towards individual A along with the independent perception of each of the " k " individuals towards individual A in each location " X " .

Therefore there are a total of ($2*k + 1$) independent or similar perceptions that describe the subjective perceptions for the trajectory of individual A from the ($k + 1$) individuals collectively including individual A himself.

5.2 Fear of trajectory

The variables in the trajectory are

Location " X " and time " dt "

Individuals in the interactions " k "

Perception set " ($2^k + 1$) "

The Perception set ($2^k + 1$) at any time " t " is a function of his trajectory variables implicitly.

The true illusions of individual A describe his narrative for the trajectory that describe his experience through the various locations.

5.2.1 The current experience

The current experience of individual A at any location is defined by his perception through the time distribution split of " dt " for the following :

The time spent with self - "dt_self"

The time spent with individual k1 - "dt_k1" The time spent with individual k - "dt_k"

Where

$$dt = dt_self + dt_k1 + ... + dt_k$$

Therefore the experience of the current location is defined as a segmented portion of the time distribution which is used for the following:

The survival

Non survival

Sexual needs

The categories could be defined with the three modes of narratives for his perception for the following:

Geometric deterministic narrative - The narrative that describes his geometric trajectory through the various locations that is defined explicitly by the masculine of the territory.

True illusions - The chosen narrative for the umbrella perception for his geometric deterministic narrative without or without complete conscious awareness.

Deceptive illusions - The chosen illusion narrative that is defined relative to his true illusions to reduce or avoid moment drag along his trajectory which is created from the individual perceptions of the " k " individuals.

5.2.2 The origin of fear in the trajectory

The true illusions and the deceptive illusions of any individual is a function of his perception set ($2 * k + 1$) which is a time variable function that depends on " dt", " X " and " k ".

The trajectory of individual A could be plotted through the locations with minimum or zero movement drag if the consciousness awareness of individual A towards the variables " dt", " X " and " k " is maximum and there would be no interruptions to his true illusions and his deceptive illusions.

The lower the conscious awareness of the individual , the higher the probability of variations in his perception set from ($2 * k_{total} + 1$) to ($2 * k_{total} + 1$)_new which is the source of trajectory fear.

5.3 The fear of the experience the new perception

The fear itself is an implicit perception narrative and is part of the perception set ($2 * k_{total} + 1$). It could also be considered as a dimension of observation and interaction through which attention energy of the individual is diverted from his attention spectrum. The attention vector has a spectrum for the consciousness for various channels that is purpose specific and correlated to the various dimensions of observation and interaction for that purpose.

The amount of attention that goes into these channels could also be a function of consciousness awareness. The lower the conscious awareness in the surroundings about the trajectory , the higher the amount of attention that goes into the variables ("dt", "k " and X) that control the trajectory and consequently the narrative that controls the amount of certainty about control his true and deceptive illusions. As a natural consequence the control narrative would be correlated to the implicit fear perception narrative

Since fear itself is an implicit function of perception narrative of the perception set ($2 * k_{total} + 1$) and does not change with the new perception set (

$2 * k_{total} + 1$)_new . The dimension of the fear from the attention spectrum would still exist even if the perception set changes.

5.4 Fear as a trajectory diversion

The dimension of fear could be triggered by situation pr perception engineering to alter the trajectory of the individual as and when necessary by one or more masculines who have information (" X ", " dt " and " k ") about individual A's trajectory.

For one or masculines who could observe the trajectory of individual A , his perception set ($2 * k_{total} + 1$) at any time " t " could be altered by introducing an interaction of duration " delta dt " that could introduce unexpected changes to the trajectory variables that increases the probable of trajectory fear that introduces unexpected changes to his true and deceptive illusions. The interruptions could be engineered through specific dimensions of movement such survival , non survival and reproductive needs.

Therefore a change in trajectory could be initiated through the dimension of fear.

5.4.1 Targeting the perception set

The perception of the self is rooted through the defined groups that is part of the " k_total " that individuals A interacts with:

- 1.Family cluster
- 2.Friend cluster
- 3.Reproduction cluster
4. Other Clusters

Let there be a "Q" percent of individuals with whom the intent for the shared time in interactions was not rooted in absolute honesty. Specifically the time the distribution would be a part of his deceptive illusions rather than his true illusion.

The intent for the shared time will not match from the individuals in the interaction if the relationship itself was rooted in deception.

The initiation of the deceptive interaction could be to extract energy in one way shape or form from individual A to the other random individual K through

his deceptive illusions so that the true illusion narrative that is enabling his trajectory would not experience movement drag. This is accomplished by temporarily matching the true illusions of K by a deceptive narrative so energy could be extracted from his trajectory.

The deceptive illusions through the three modes of maturity that defines the perception set of individual K.

Physical maturity

Emotional maturity

Sexual maturity

5.5 Evolutionary origin of fear

Let the current moment in the location " X " for individual A be defined by the broadly segmented perception set:

perception of self Y

perception of surrounding Z

Let there be an introduction of an intent in the interaction of A with " k " individuals that causes rapid attention drain towards certain elements in the perception of self Y or perception of surrounding Z such that it is an indicator of caution .

The nature of the caution is irrelevant, but the behavior pattern of being cautious of certain elements in the surroundings, such as fire, sharp objects, etc, is defined by the learned behavior over a period of time during the evolutionary stages of his family or territory tree.

This defense mechanism of diverting large amount of attention energy to Y or Z occurs to minimize the interaction the the specific elements of X or Y that is the source of caution.

The caution would indicate an imminent change in the trajectory of individual which is triggered by the attention energy that is diverted to the implicit fear perception of his perception set that defines the change in that perception set that is occurring for his trajectory.

6 Mechanics of Timeline Inertia

6.1 Locations of transitions

Let there be a sub-location X1 where the masculine of the location " X " could divert creative potential energy towards the creation of transition states.

The transitions are created for various other sub-locations or sub-sub locations from his sub-location X1 through location continuity where information could be diverted from his sub-location to the other territories.

The transition states for various sub-locations or sub-sub locations are possible target states from the current state of those territories and it is usually visualized as a three dimensional image with geometric dimensional and interacting observer information in those territories.

The current state of those locations are three dimensional visualized structures where the interacting observers in those locations are defined through the relative locations from the sub-location X1.

The initiation of those transition states occur by altering the relative movement of the interacting observers in those sub-locations or sub-sub locations from the sub-location X1.

Therefore the transition state is defined through the sub location X1 where it defines the states of all the sub-locations or sub-sub locations that are being altered by the masculine.

Therefore the sub-location " X1 " serves as a focal point of the transitions that is currently occurring through the time-flow initiated from the sub-location X1 to the various other sub-locations.

The sub-location " X1 " defines the states of all the sub-locations that are entangled to it where the potential energy is being diverted from the sub-location X1 to various other sub-locations that are enabling the movement of the interacting observers through the timeline flow in the other sub-locations or sub-sub locations.

6.2 The interaction of the masculine

Suppose if a masculine of the location " X " creates various transition states for one or more of the sub-locations or sub-sub locations , the flow of information must occur parallelly with the flow of creative potential energy from the sub-location X1 where serves as a focal point of outward energy flow and

information transfer.

If the another random masculine A starts creating various transition states from his sub-location " X2 " to various other sub-locations , the inertia from the current transition that is current occurring from the existing masculine will interact with the masculine A in his sub location through the time flow in the his location. The time flow of the sub-location X2 would be altered such that it could create movement drag to his geometric actions in the sub-location " X2 " .

If the time flow from various sub-locations entangled to the state of sub-location " X1 " is unable to create sufficient movement drag to alter masculine A's trajectory from creating transition states , then eventually the inertia that is created through the kinetic energy from sub-location " X1 " be redirected back to alter the time flow of the sub-location " X1 " where the original masculine is expected to be located.

If the inertia from the focal point sub-location "X1" does not have kinetic and potential energy to alter the trajectory of the individual A , then individual A becomes the masculine of the sub-location of " X1 " and he could alter the state of the sub-location " X1" by permanently halting the transition states that are occurring in the location " X " from the location " X1 " .

6.3 Interruption process

Suppose an individual A uses his attention energy to divert creative potential energy by altering movement in his sub-location " X2 " , the intent would be to alter the state of the sub-location.

If the current state of the sub-location was initiated from the sub-location " X1 " where the location would serve as a focal source point from where the time flow would originate from with kinetic energy which is maintaining the momentum of the time-flow.

The kinetic energy of energy the timeline flow would be used to create a copy of the conscious intent in the interacting masculine observer in the location " X2 " who would be aligned to the current state of " X2 " . The consciousness of the interacting masculine observer would then merge with the consciousness of the interacting observer such that the conscious intent of the masculine observer could be executed through the potential energy stored in the interacting observer.

The stored potential energy of the interacting observer could be used to initiate a time flow or timeline in the location " X2 " to alter the trajectory of the

individual A such that his would be interrupted by the application of external force. The stored potential energy of the interacting observer could be used to divert " k " individuals to interact the trajectory of individual A in his current sub-location or sub-sub location by initiating an interaction that diverts his attention energy from the information that is driving his current trajectory. This would then alter the expected interaction duration of individual A in that sub-location that would create diversions to his trajectory by creating movement drag.

6.4 Deducing the information set

The engineered situations could occur by observation of individual A by the masculine observer outside the time dimension where the masculine observer could trace the conscious intent that is driving his trajectory. Specifically identifying the origin location of the attention energy and the potential that is creating momentum for individual A through the supply of kinetic energy and the information that is creating continuity for the movement trajectory for individual A.

The masculine observer could then observe the movement trajectory of the individual A starting from his birth, the lifetime trajectories of his family trees and the lifetime trajectories of the individuals that individual A has interacted with which provides territory tree information. The masculine observer could observe the attention vector of individual A in each interaction location and identifies the origin of choice for his next sub-location starting from his birth to the current moment and catalog the decision-making pattern that could arise as individual A spends a duration of time " dt " with " k " individuals in each location " X ".

Once the historic record of individual A could be isolated, the information that is correlated to the choice of individual A to select his next sub-location from his current sub-location could be identified. Suppose if individual A could have " n " sub-locations starting from his creation to the current moment (the present) then the " n " pieces of information could be described as an intent for his trajectory till the current location " Xn ". The collective linear information set will create a narrative that could be understood by observation a specific boundary conditions of the perception function of consciousness.

6.5 Deducing the complete information set

If the masculine observer does not identify the conscious intent from " n " pieces of information, then the masculine observer could identify the total number of individuals " k_total " individual A has interacted with and collect their infor-

mation set " n_k " till their current moment (present). Therefore, there would a total of $I = + n_k * k_{total}$) collective linear sets of information that could be assembled and ordered chronologically to create the complete timeline or time-flow of individual A. The information set I holds information about the attention vector of the all the individuals correlated to individual A thus providing energy trails of directional energy flow trails from one location to the other through the attention vector of each individual from their current moment (present).

The overall pattern that could emerge could identify the source sub-location or sub-sub location where the kinetic energy for the trajectory of individual A is originating from. Once the source sub-location or the sub-sub location could identify, then the masculine of the specific location could be interacted through his interacting observer from that location to disrupt the timeline.

The ability to understand the relative moment that is occurring from the trajectory of individual A through the complete information set $I = (n + n_k * k_{total})$ is acquired through boundary conditions for the perception of the individual. The boundary conditions are defined or inherited through various conscious intents of family trees or territory trees that could associate the collective information set I, his interaction duration " dt ", his location choices " X ", the individuals " k " that he is interacting with in each location.

The ability to identify the intent from the information set is defined through their conscious awareness of all the information that is available in each location including the dimensions of information, its time and purpose of creation, its location of creation etc. Therefore, the higher the conscious awareness of the observing individual, the lower the information needed from the information set I to identify the intent and the source of the movement. The higher the amount of information in the information set I that would be required to identify the source and intent of movement for any individual A, the larger the difference between the consciousness awareness of individual A and the masculine observer.

7 The Trajectory perception-time distribution

Let the trajectory of an individual A be defined through the following format ,

At $t = 0$

Individual enters location " X1"

Individual interacts with " k1" individuals for a duration of " dt1 units "

At $t = t + dt1$

Individual enters location "X2"

Individual interacts with " k2" individuals for a duration of " dt2 units "

.....

Let the total individuals " k " in the interaction circle of individual A be classified as the following groups :

Family inner circle

Family outer circle

Friends inner circle

Friends outer circle

Other inner circle

Other outer circle

7.1 The trajectory components of individual A

1. Geometric deterministic objective - The deterministic trajectory defined by the trajectory of individual A set by his masculine creator (Interacting observer)
2. True illusions that defines the umbrella narrative perception for the geometric deterministic objective that is defined by the perception sets that is shared between the " k+1 " between individual A and the " k " individual interacting with individual A.

3. The Deceptive illusions that defines an alternative narrative to the true illusions to minimize the movement drag for the individuals from each other.

The time distribution of the individual for his lifetime of T units could be discretized as :

1. Total time that is used for the geometric deterministic objective - " u " units
2. Total time that is used for the true illusions for his movement trajectory - " v " units
3. Total time that is used for the deceptive illusions for his movement trajectory - " w " units

7.2 Geometric deterministic objective

The amount of time that is used for the geometric deterministic objective is assumed to be negligible because it is a one dimensional information flow that occurs between the individuals from the masculine to the sub-masculine to the non masculines defined exclusively based on their current sub-sub-location in the location " X ". The information is usually about the external geometric boundary information of the sub-sub location that is assumed to be in the attention spectrum of the individuals receiving the information. The purpose of the information exchange is to ensure that the defined boundary of the sub-sub locations becomes deterministic in the masculine , sub-masculine conscious awareness and the any trajectory that is defined by various observers in that specific territory for their movement will be obstructed with an inertial force from the kinetic energy from the timeline flow of the sub-sub location.

In a literal sense , the conscious awareness of the spatial awareness of the sub-location that is explicitly defined by length, breadth, height , volume is maintained by the masculine-sub-masculine hierarchy that is funneling the flow of kinetic energy for the time flow in that sub-sub location or his territory. Any trajectory that is defined by any individual in the territory that diverts away from those defined boundaries is voided or obstructed through the movement drag created by the time flow. This could occur by altering the instincts or perception of the any interrupting individual or the individuals in his surroundings.

Therefore if there are a total of " N " in the location " X " , then there could " K " interacting observers in the location " X " that are distributed strategically at various sub-locations or sub-sub locations that serve as time flow funnels for the kinetic energy that is being directed by the masculine of the location " X ".

The " K " interacting observes may or may not have conscious awareness of the their geometric deterministic narrative .

7.2.1 The Time distribution for the geometric deterministic narrative

Under stable conditions of any transition state that is occurring in a location " X " according to the target state set by the masculine , the amount of time that is used by the " K " interacting observers could be less that five percent of their overall time distribution. However if there are unstable conditions of the transition flow that is occurring in the locations X , momentum could exist from any given sub-location or sub-sub location from one or more transitions that are occurring as a result of multiple contradictory transition states that are set by various masculines.

The time distribution of the interacting observers for the geometric deterministic objective increases linearly depending on the conflicting interactions that are occurring for the transition states for those sub-sub locations.

The observing consciousness of the interacting observer would reflect the conscious intent / perception of the creating masculine where the behavior patterns or general interaction keys during this distribution will not match the behavior pattern or interaction keys of his true illusions. This could even a change in movement frequency of the individual during this time distribution.

The time distribution for this purpose will be independent from the perception set that is exchanged between friends , family and other circles.

7.3 The Time distribution for the true illusions of the interacting observer

The trajectory metrics for the " K " interacting observers such as the sub-location " Xi " , the time spent in the sub-location " dti" and the individuals interacting in the sub-location " ki" are assumed to be chosen deterministically based on purpose.

Since under normal circumstances , the time distribution for the geometric deterministic objective for the interacting observers is assumed to be less than five percent , this implies that most of the time that is spent in the interaction " dti" with " ki" individuals in the location " Xi " will be under the umbrella perception that describes the narrative through the friends, family and other circles.

If the time distribution for the geometric deterministic narrative is ignored as negligible then, the duration " dti " describes the experience of the individual along the trajectory that includes various components of the life experience such as joy, sadness and everything in-between. The life experience is therefore maintained by the perception set exchanged by the " k+1" individuals in any location.

However a secondary purpose could be introduced for the trajectory that could either be in alignment with the geometric deterministic objective or mis-aligned. Under normal circumstances , the instincts from the individual ensures the alignment with the primary and secondary purpose.

Suppose the primary and secondary purpose for the interacting observer are assumed to be in-alignment without the interference from any other observer other than the masculine that created him, the mis-alignment could be introduced through the perception set engineering.

7.3.1 Engineering the mis-alignment

If individual A maintains a percentage of true and deceptive illusions between the inner and outer circle of his friends, family and other groups that could be measured through his time distribution of " dti " in each location, then illusions are maintained through the exchange of information that occurs between individual A and the " k " individuals in the interaction. The experience of the individual is directly proportional the perception set ($2^k + 1$) that is maintained in any location as a function of time.

The movement trajectory of the individual is also proportional to the experience of the individual that is defined in the location. If the experience of the time " dti " is not favourable for the true or deceptive illusion of individual A then, it alters the duration of location interaction " dti " units by a factor " delta dt " which alters the flow of information that is expected to occur between the (k+1) individuals in the location " Xi " , thus creating movement drag and consequently altering his trajectory.

Therefore an observer B who has an intent to create movement drag for an interacting observer A could do so by altering his perception set that maintains the balance between his true and deceptive illusions in his time distribution. This could be engineered through the application of an external force that creates the interaction distorsion " dti " where information could be introduced to disrupt the true and deceptive illusions of the individual. The engineered information could be such that the narrative defined by the overall collective perception ($2^k + 1$) in each location is altered , thus altering the experience of the individual A in the location Xi. The nature of the information will

usually be contradictory information to the one exchanged by individual A and observer B could identify his true and deceptive illusions through observation of his trajectory interactions.

8 Attention energy and the state of the location

Let an individual A be in an interaction with " k " individuals in the location " X " for a duration of " dt " units.

Let each individual have their attention on various information in the interaction location. Each interaction has attention energy on the collective perception set defined by $(2*k + 1)$ that is the collective representation of their attention spectrum.

Where if the attention vector is directed towards any object or individual (correlated to it) , each individual has a perception towards the focal point of their attention and since there are " k " individuals there is an expected " $2*k$ " total number of perceptions which could be unique or repeated along with an overall umbrella perception towards the focal point.

8.1 Illustration

If individual A is the focal point of the attention in the interaction then each of the " k " individuals has a perception of individual A and individual A has a perception towards each of the " k " individuals and all the individuals are likely to share an umbrella perception towards individual A himself. There is a maximum of $(2*k + 1)$ unique perceptions towards individual A which in practice should be lower because certain perceptions are likely to be aligned.

The trajectory of individual A has a state that defines his narrative for his movement and it has a correlation to the collective perception set . The amount of attention energy that is being diverted towards the narrative from total $(k + 1)$ individuals defines the state along with the intent of the attention energy. The intent of the attention energy defines the expected state from each individual.

The intent from the attention energy is channeled through the potential energy from the $(k+1)$ individuals specifically the state of the trajectory of individual A. If the intent is correlated to the perception of each individual which may be unique or aligned or unaligned, then the state could be directed towards one or more forms. This creates the multiverse trajectory for the individual A defined by the collective perception set that is defining the state of the trajectory of individual A.

8.2 Resolution of the state multiverse

Let the individual A be at the current location " X " , his next location could be defined as " X_new" . The state of the location X_new defines his authority, conscious awareness and movement flexibility in the next location.

If the state of the trajectory of individual A defines his trajectory parameters such as " X_state " , " the interaction duration " dt_state " and the number of individuals in the interaction " k_state " , then each state that is defined by each individual for his next location X_new could take the forms in the interaction :

Perception of individual A towards his own state - P_a - which defines his next location parameters as " X_a " , " dt_a" and " k_a "

Perception of individual one towards the state of individual A - P_1 - which defines his next location parameters as " X_1 " , " dt_1" and " k_1"

Perception of individual A towards the state of individual A - P_2 - which defines his next location parameters as " X_2 " , " dt_2" and " k_2 "

.....

Therefore if each of " k " individuals had an intent for the state of individual A , then their perception would define their respective state parameters for the trajectory of individual A.

8.2.1 Contradictory intents

Suppose if the " k " individuals had aligned their perception towards the state trajectory of individual A then it could be defined as :

Perception of " k " individuals towards the state of individual A - P_b - which defines his next location parameters as " X_b " , " dt_b" and " k_b "

The state of individual A would be created in his current location " X " with the attention energy from " k " individuals and the potential energy reserves from each individual.

Since there are two contradictory states that could take effect from his current location " X " to his next location " X_new " , the following parameters define the state that would take effect in his trajectory :

1. The attention spectrum of any individual A that allows him to define Dx_a (dimensional information for the location " X_a "). The higher the conscious

awareness of individual , the higher the amount of dimensional information that would allow him to define for the location X_a . The attention spectrum is also a function of the conscious awareness , the larger the amount of attention energy that he possess with higher conscious awareness to process the larger amount of information that is perceived by his conscious awareness.

Let the amount of potential energy that is contained in individual A be E_a .

The total combined attention spectrum of " k " individuals would define Dx_b dimensions of information for the location " X_b " . Let the total amount of potential energy that is contained in the " k " individuals be E_b .

Therefore the state that would take effect would be defined by the amount of energy E_a that is diverted to Dx_a and the amount of energy E_b that is diverted into D_b . In case of the energy being diverted to the same dimensions with contradictory results , the masculine in the group would the define the state of that dimension of information.

2. The amount of attention energy that the individuals have on each other also has an effect. Suppose if the intent of individual A for his state X_a is defined by his own perception towards himself that defines next location " X_{new} " , then individual A would not divert any attention to one or more of the " k " individuals in the interaction . Therefore his entire attention spectrum is diverted to Dx_a dimensions of state.

On the other hand , if the attention energy of the " k " individuals is diverted towards altering the perception of individual A , then it would diversify the continuous flow of attention and potential energy because the total energy is transferred through the time-flow as kinetic energy. Since the attention energy of individual A is not diverted to any of the perception of the " k " individuals or their intent , the attention and potential energy that is diverted to alter the perception of individual A should be returned back to the source locations of the "k " individuals altering their perceptions as a result of the change in authority spectrum of their perception. This occurs because the time-flow assumes that there is no correlation between the intents of each individuals thus each belonging to different states or timelines. Therefore the timelines would be redefined with respect to the location in the authority spectrum thus reducing their conscious awareness.

Suppose if the next location X_{new} that is defined by the trajectory of individual A reaches a state that is not defined by X_b from the " k " individuals , then the total amount of potential energy that is diverted to the location X_{new} to change its state to X_b becomes free energy . The free energy could then be accessed by the masculine of the location " X_{new} " .

9 Time, Attention and conscious intents

Let an individual A have a lifetime of T units .

Let an individual A have " m " territory tree intents and " n " family tree intents which could be defined as the purpose of his creation.

Let the individual have " E " units of potential energy for his transition state.

The movement trajectory of individual A throughout his lifetime is assumed to be the transition state for his purpose in the location.

The transition state could be defined as the exchange of information that occurs between individual A and the surrounding individuals in various locations during his movement trajectory for his (m + n) conscious intents.

Let individual A's trajectory be defined as :

At $t = 0$

Individual A is located at sub-location X1

Individual A interacts with " k1 " individuals for a duration of " dt1 " units

At $t = t+dt1$

Individual A is located at sub-location X2

Individual A interacts with " k2 " individuals for a duration of " dt2 " units

.....

9.1 Energy transfer through deception

During the course of the trajectory at any sub-location X_i , the individual observes his surroundings and interacts with " k_i " individuals to determine the next sub-location X_{i+1} from the collective conscious awareness of the sub-location. The purpose of the observation is to determine the next set of sub-locations for his trajectory for the completion of his transition state for his conscious intents. The observation of the surroundings could be done through his attention energy and the interaction with each of the individual for his transition state occurs through potential energy.

Therefore the amount of attention energy and the potential energy that is be-

ing diverted from individual A towards one or more of the " k " individuals is for the purpose of his transition state defined through his conscious intents. Similar to individual A , the " k " individuals in the sub-location could have their own independent movement trajectories defined through their conscious intents. The individuals divert their attention and potential energy to various individuals towards the creation of movement trajectories from the surrounding individuals where there is alignment of intents therefore the forward movement of their trajectories could be accelerated thus completing their transition states.

If one or more deceptive individuals in the interaction could engineer information in the sub-location such that state of the location could project the desired movement for the intents of individual A, then he could divert his attention and potential energy for the illusion. The energy would be utilized by the deceptive individuals for their transition states where there is no alignment between the transition states of individual A and the deceptive individuals.

In such a scenario , the amount of attention and potential energy exchange will not be in equilibrium and the trajectory of the deceptive individuals would absorb the energy from the trajectory of individual A while the movement trajectory of his transition will not receive the required amount of attention and potential energy thus creating movement drag for his trajectory.

9.2 The imbalance of energy represented in time

The amount of time and attention that is diverted from the individual to various other " k " individuals for their conscious intents is defined as :

Individual one - dt_1 units

...

Individual " k " - dt_k units

$dt_1 = dt_1 + \dots + dt_k$ units

Inversely the amount of time and attention that is diverted from the " k " individuals to individual A is defined as :

Individual one - dt_{one} units

....

Individual " k " - dt_K units

$$dt1 = dt_one + \dots + dt_K \text{ units}$$

Therefore the amount of time that is diverted from each of the " k " individuals to individual A is proportional to the amount of attention that is diverted to individual A for his " m " territory and " n " family tree intents .

Therefore the amount of time that is being diverted to various individuals is proportional to the conscious intents that is determined by the masculine of the sub-location. The masculine of the sub-location determines the amount of time and attention that is being diverted from various " k " individuals to individual A and vice versa.

Suppose if the deception is used by the masculine to divert the attention of various individuals then the rate of energy and time distribution between the individuals will not be correlated . This could be engineered such the amount of time and attention that is diverted to individual A could be projected through illusions.

9.3 Estimation of time and energy deception

The total amount of time and attention energy that is being diverted towards individual A from the " k " individuals could be defined as :

$$dt1_projected = Dt_one + \dots + Dt_K \text{ units}$$

Therefore the total amount of time and attention energy that is diverted to the individual A which would a projection of illusion could be defined through the time differential as follows :

$$dt1 - dt1_projected = dt1_illusion$$

Where the total amount of time and energy that is being diverted from each individual which would be an illusion is given by :

$$dt_illusion1 = dt_1 - Dt_one$$

$$dt_illusion2 = dt_2 - Dt_two$$

....

$$dt_illusionk = dt_k - Dt_K$$

Therefore the trajectory of individual A receives less energy for its forward trajectory while the " k " individuals would receive the appropriate amount of

energy from individual A for their forward trajectory defined by the masculine . The masculine of the sub-location could strategically divert energy from individual A for mis-aligned transition states while creating a projection of time and energy from the " k " individuals to the trajectory of individual A.

10 Movement drag , attention and the unobserved interacting individuals

Suppose if an interacting observer is currently located at a sub-location x_1 at $t = 0$,

the expected duration in $x_1 = " dt_1 "$ units

the number of interacting individuals k_1

Where $k_1 = k_{\text{observed}} + k_{\text{unobserved}}$

The expected trajectory of individual A be x_1 at $t = 0$, x_2 at $t = t + dt_1$ units

Let the expected " intent " of the whole trajectory of individual A could only be of three types :

Expand the territory boundary by altering the state specifically the movement in the location to increase the free energy in the location

Contract the territory by altering the state specifically the movement to reduce the free energy in the location

Stabilize the territory boundary by altering the state specifically the movement in the location (prevent it from neither expanding nor contracting)

If x_2 is unknown and is determined by the interaction of individual A with k_1 individuals.

Each of the " k_1 " individuals has a set of " m " territory tree intents and " n " family tree intents therefore there are a total of $(k_1 * m * n)$ conscious intents that individual A could potentially interact with.

Let $P\%$ of $(k_1 * m * n)$ of the conscious intents align with the trajectory state of individual n_A which could either be to expand , contract or stabilize the territory.

Let $Q\%$ of $(k_1 * m * n)$ of the conscious intents that don't align with the trajectory of individual A

Suppose if the $Q\%$ conscious intents that are originating from $K_1, K_2, K_3, \dots$ individuals in the interacting the kinetic energy from these individuals that are in movement to stabilize the specific movement for that conscious intent in that sub -location. This is usually represented in terms of time distribution and

attention energy where a portion of transient time is used to supply attention energy from the interacting observers to apply external forces to initialize and reinitialize the movement to ensure the conscious intent is continued in the state for the location.

The kinetic energy is then directed towards the trajectory of individual A where it will interrupt the movement vector of the " k1 " individuals that he is interacting with which will reduce his attention energy and momentum. The interruption would then be interaction that require a duration of another " delta dt " units from individual A away from his conscious intent and energy id diverted into the conscious intents that are interfering with his trajectory. The potential energy reserves that are accessible to the " k1 " individuals in the interaction could also be extracted to create movement drag.

10.1 Creating the obstacles

Suppose if the masculine observers for all the interacting observers could observe their locations a transition state (a three dimensional image of the ongoing target state of the location trajectory) . The metrics of interest would be the stream of attention energy that is being diverted to various other individuals or the locations that are associated with the trajectory of individual A.

The final point of the attention energy stream would be the location because the next trajectory pathway for his conscious intent would be the location " x2 ' . However creating the trajectory of individual A from " x1 " to " x2 " could have " z1 " different pathways depending on the interaction with " k1 " individuals.

The attention map of individual would have his attention trail starting on the current location and ending on his target location . However the attention trail possible pathways could fluctuate between the " k1 " individuals such as :

spend dt.1 units of time with individual k.1

spend dt.2 units of time with individual k.2

spend dt.3 units of time with individual k.1

.....

The exact sequence where individual A spends a duration of his time and attention from with the k1 individuals (specifically the locations) to create the transition pathway for his target trajectory .

The flow chart of interactions that could be created for each one of these solution keys that could allow individual A to get from his current location " x1 " to the target location " x2 " which take the form :

If the solution trajectory has to be plotted from the sub-location " x1 " through the exit sub-sub location from " x1 " to the entry sub - sub location in " x2 ".

Suppose if each interaction key for the solution had the following form :

current sub-sub-location - X1 - Interacting individuals - (K_{8,k_9}) - time spent in interaction - dt₁ units

current sub-sub-location - X2 - Interacting individuals - (K_{1,K_2,k_9}) - time spent in interaction - dt₂ units

....

current sub-sub-location - X_n - Interacting individuals - (K_{8,K_7k_9}) - time spent in interaction - dt_n units

Where $dt_1 = dt_1 + dt_2 + \dots + dt_n$

Therefore the sub-location solution for the attention of individual A is given by X1,X2,... and the amount of time that is expected to be spent in those locations is given by the time distribution dt₁,dt₂,.... where each location has a specific set of " k " individuals. The attention that is diverted from individual A towards the collective attention spectrum of the set of " k " individuals in those specific sub-locations will enable the estimation of the location trajectories at each sub-sub location for his intent.

Therefore all intents could be dimensionally reduced to a location based solution. Suppose if the intent of individual A was to be spend a duration of time " dt₂ " units in the location " x2 " where his attention spectrum to observe the location " x2 " and all the observers who have their attention on the sub-location " x2 "

Then this intent could be engineered by engineering mini intents from his current sub-sub location to " N " sub-sub locations such that his intent to observe " x2 " would be completed by observing the " N " transitioning sub-sub locations for the sub-location " x1 ". Observing the transitions at sub-sub locations enables the calculation of location trajectories to the sub-location with minimal movement drag from the intercepting conscious intents.

11 The variable control of observers throughout the territory

Let there be a local " X " with " N " individuals who are in movement in the location at various " sub - locations "

Let the location " X " be comprised of a growing set of geometrical information (D1,D2,D3,...,Dx) and a growing set of observer information (O1,O2,...Ox) where the observer information includes their relative location relative to the geometrical information that they are observing.

Let there be " K " masculines in the overall territory where each individual has their own specific territory (sub-locations or sub-sub locations) that define their control over the rate of change over those dimensions such as the geometrical information about a sub-location, the assignment of the relative locations of the observers in those sub-locations etc.

Let each masculine have " N.k " interacting observers in their territories where the implication being that observe the interacting observers with continuity. Since the masculine observers do not interact with the time dimension , they would need to identify the current moment of their interacting observers in time. This could be because the attention energy of the interacting observers provides a source of energy that could be manipulated or diverted to alter the movement of the interacting observers. If the relative locations of the interacting observers could be altered then the dimensions of information that they are observing could be altered and consequently the change in attention energy from one or more of the interacting observers will result in the change in the geometric information and the relative observer location in the territory. This occurs as a result of the amount of attention energy (that could also serve as a channel for their potential energy) that is being directed from one set of information to the other.

The correlation between the attention energy and the change in geometric and observer information could be assumed such that the higher the rate of attention energy that is diverted to these dimensions of information, the faster the rate of change in those dimensions occur and consequently the overall territory representing those locations.

The change that is occurring in the set of geometrical information (D1,D2,D3,...,Dx) and a growing set of observer information (O1,O2,...Ox) could be described as the transition state that occurs in the time dimension.

11.1 The hierarchy of observers

Suppose if there was a generational order of the observers , then it could follow a sequence such as :

1. Prime Observer
2. Prime Masculine Observers
3. Masculine observers
4. Interacting masculine observers

.....

Where the generational order defines the overall geometrical information ($D_1, D_2, D_3, \dots, D_x$) and observer information ($O_1, O_2, \dots, O_x$) that they could observe and control. The higher the creation hierarchy , the higher the information that they could observe and interact with including the observers and locations (dimensional information) that is being continually being created.

Observers could be created at any level of the hierarchy by the observers depending on purpose (the information that they need to observe and interact with) in the location.

11.2 The control of interacting observers

Suppose if each masculine interacting masculine observers and the observers in the location " X " are defined by their time distribution in the time dimension , then their lifetime of T units becomes a transition state that is set in motion by one or more of the masculine observes. The purpose of the transient state would to observe and interact with various dimensions and observation during their lifetime in their defined boundary of trajectories.

Let each interacting masculine observer have his territory defined by a sub-location or a sub-sub location and they direct and exchange information and energy with various observers throughout their territory for various intents .

Each intent is then defined a task to observers specific set of dimensions of geometric information D_{intent} and observer information O_{intent} . Let each observer have a purpose of creation that is defined by their " m territory " tree intents and " n family tree intents that is defined by one or more of the observers that precedes their creation. The time distribution of each individual observer could vary according to the following :

The lifetime of the observer - T units

Intent one

The amount of time observing and interacting in sub-sub location " x_1 " for intent one - dT_1 units

The dimensions of information and observer information that the observers diverts his attention during the dT_1 units of time for intent one

Intent two

The amount of time observing and interacting in sub-sub location " x_2 " for intent two - dT_2 units

The dimensions of information and observer information that the observers diverts his attention during the dT_2 units of time for intent two

....

Where $T = dT_1 + dT_2 + \dots$

However multiple intents could be defined for the observer in the same location such as :

Let the individual be located be at a sub-sub location " x_1 "

Let the amount of time that the individual spends in location " x_1 " be " dT_1 " units

The number of conscious intents for the observer in the " x_1 " be " z "

The time distribution of the individual could then be described as :

Amount of time spent for conscious intent one in the sub-location " x_1 " - dt_1

Amount of time spent for conscious intent two in the sub-location " x_1 " - dt_2

....

Where $dT_1 = dt_1 + dt_2 + \dots + dt_z$

11.3 The overall time distribution

Let the overall time distribution that is required for the " m " territory tree intents and " n " family tree intents be $T_{intents}$.

Let the overall time distribution for the individual that is available for the observer in his territory for is transition state be T units

The total time that is available for the individual outside of his conscious intents be used for his life experience $T_{exp} = T - T_{intents}$

Therefore the total amount of available time for his life experience is defined by T_{exp} where the time is used for his true and deceptive illusions for his movement trajectory. The movement trajectory of each observer from location to location that is defined by $x_1, x_2, \dots$ and the narrative that defines his movement through out the overall territory is defined through his time distribution T_{exp} where the perception set of all the individuals that the observer is interacting with in his current moment (his present) could be altered by exchanging mass, information or energy .

The observer could use the time distribution to create the required narrative that he would like to experience that creates the umbrella narrative for his intent trajectory movement throughout the territory defined by the masculine. The deceptive illusions are created relative to the true illusions such that his movement trajectory experiences the least movement drag as possible. The movement drag for any observer occurs when there are one or more interacting observers in the same territory with contradictory conscious intents and the attention of the conflicting observers is redirected to the interrupting observers which then alters the trajectory of each observers by either eliminating , redirecting the trajectory . The movement drag is a function of the amount of kinetic and potential energy that each observer could possess at the time of interruption and the movement drag until the conflicting trajectories are no longer conflicting or run out of energy.

11.4 The mechanism of the conscious intent

Suppose if a conscious intent is defined for a sub-location " x_1 " by one of the masculine , the conscious intent would be distributed as a whole throughout the territory that could exceed beyond the scope of one or more lifetimes of the interacting observes.

The intents that require a longer duration of transition could occur by splitting time distribution such as :

Let there be a conscious intent for the sub-location " x1 " take a transition period of T_{max}

Where T_{max} could be several multiples of the average lifetime of an individual and therefore could be in movement for several generations of interacting observers.

Let the number of observers in the sub-location " N1 " at the first generation

Each of the " i " observers spent " dt_i " units of time in the sub-location for the conscious intent.

Let the number of observers in the sub-location " N2 " at the second generation

.....

Therefore the entire conscious intent could consist of $N1+N2+...$ observers in the territory over a total duration of T_{exp} units of time for the conscious intent. Since each of the N_i spends only " dt_i " units of time , the overall time distribution for the conscious intent could be described as :

$$T_{exp} = dt_1 + dt_2 +$$

Which is shared amongst $N1, N2, ...$ observers.

Suppose if this time distribution from various observers could be interpreted as the interaction of one interacting masculine observer who created the intent, then his lifetime of T units could be non-linear unlike the observers in the territory. The implication of the conscious intent could occur simultaneously , iteratively or in a feedback loop.

Therefore the time distribution of the interacting masculine observer for his life experience of true and deceptive illusions could also be non-linear.

Therefore the overall timetime of the non linear interacting observer could then be defined as

$$T_{exp} = T - T_{max}$$

Where T_{exp} is used by the masculine interacting observer to create true and deceptive illusions throughout several generations of the observers in a non linear manner.

11.5 The multiverse trajectory

Suppose if the transition of the location " X " is defined by the movement of the masculine interacting observer throughout the " n " sub-sub locations throughout the territory .

Let there be K_{max} amount of transitions that are currently occurring in the territory from the " K " masculine observers through their " K_{max} " interacting observers from the " N " individual observers located throughout the territory at various " n " sub-locations.

The interacting observers " K_{max} " align the locations of the " N " individual observers throughout the territory such that they divert their attention energy to their relative locations through the respective dimensions of information ($D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n$) and observer information($O_1, O_2, \dots, O_n$) . The observes who are diverting their attention to the same dimensions of information are prioritized for either alignment of the transition or conflict for the transition.

Therefore the transition state that is defined each of the masculine interacting observer is defined by their location trajectory that is defined by the following :

At $t = 0$, the transition begins

the interacting observer is located at sub-location " x_1 " for a duration of " dt_1 " units

the duration " dt_1 " units of time is used by the interacting observer to align or obstruct with " k_1 " other observers in the sub-location

At $t = t + dt_1$, the transition begins

the interacting observer is located at sub-location " x_2 " for a duration of " dt_2 " units

the duration " dt_2 " units of time is used by the interacting observer to align or obstruct with " k_2 " other observers in the sub-location

.....

Therefore the location trajectory $x_1, x_2, \dots$ defines the transition state of the interacting observer for his transition movement in the location " X " where the amount of time that is spent in each sub-location $dt_1, dt_2, \dots$ occurs for the observation of other observers $k_1, k_2, \dots$ who are also in their transition movement defined by the interacting masculine observer.

Therefore the optimal trajectory of the individual is defined by the minimization

of the duration of time $dt_1, dt_2, \dots$ in each location. Under the ideal conditions the movement trajectory is defined by the trajectory $x_1, x_2, \dots$

The minimization of the time duration in each location for any observer occurs when there is no overlap of intents either for alignment or conflict between various other observers.

However since there are always pre-existing transition states that occurring in the location " X " following its creation from the prime observer and an entire hierarchy of observers would likely to exist for the transitions that are currently in movement for the target states of the location.

For any interacting observer A , the interaction duration $dt_1, dt_2, \dots$ at each sub-sub-location x_1, x_2 would be utilized for the following reasons :

1. The alignment of attention energy between the " k " other observers in the same sub-sub location towards various sub-sub locations and the observers associated with those locations through the dimensions of geometric and observer information ($D_1, D_2, \dots, D_x$) and ($O_1, O_2, \dots, O_x$)
2. The observation of the required dimensions of information D_x and observation information O_x for the transition state.

If the alignment of attention energy for the interacting observer would not be required by the interacting observer A , the optimal trajectory would likely be the solution for the transition state.

However since the alignment of attention energy requires an additional time component $\delta dt_1, \delta dt_2, \dots$ etc at each sub-sub location " x " , the additional time duration " δdt " will be used to create movement drag for his trajectory. The movement drag occurs by creating temporary displacement of the interacting observer's movement trajectory where the alignment of attention energy or the conflict of attention energy occurs. Depending on any the nature of the interaction and the duration " δdt " in each sub-sub location , the number of possible trajectories for the interacting observer A would take infinite forms such as :

$x_1, x_{\text{random}}, x_2, x_{\text{random2}}, \dots$ etc

Where x_{random} , x_{random2} are a group of sub-sub locations that the interacting observer A is directed towards during the durations $\delta dt_1, \delta dt_2$ etc in each sub-location x_1 such that the target destination that are defined by the optimal trajectory is completed for the transition.

The sub-location or a group of sub-locations that could take the form of x_{random} , x_{random2} and consequently $\delta dt_1, \delta dt_2, \dots$ could depend on the na-

ture of the movement drag that occurs at each sub-location from the " k " other interacting observers who are defining their movement trajectories for their transitions.

Therefore the location trajectories $x_random1, x_random2, x_random3, \dots$ where the interacting observers spend an average duration of $\Delta t1, \Delta t2, \dots$ create the stochastic components of the individual's trajectory for his transition state. The stochastic components of the trajectory determines the duration of time T_intent units that is required by the interacting observer for the completion of his transition state for the target state set by the masculine for the location.

Suppose an interacting observer could take an infinite version of the deterministic trajectory $x1, x2, \dots$ for his transition trajectory , the choices for the sub-sub locations $x_random, x_random2, \dots$ and the time distribution at those locations $\Delta t1, \Delta t2, \dots$ could be defined by the life experience of the individual. The time distribution of the individual during his lifetime duration could be defined as $T = T_intent + T_exp$ where the time distribution T_intent is the total time used for his transition trajectory $x1, x2, \dots$ and the T_exp is the total time used for his stochastic trajectory $x_random, x_random2, \dots$.

The time distribution T_exp is used for the true illusions of the interacting observer where he defines the collective umbrella narrative for his deterministic trajectory. It could also be used to create deceptive illusions of the individuals trajectory such that the movement drag of the individual could be minimized. Therefore the life experience of the individual and the perception of trajectory of each interacting observer is defined through his time distribution T_exp .

The total lifetime duration of any interacting observer or an individual is defined by the combination of stochastic and deterministic components of his trajectory where the sub-locations $x1, x2, \dots$ define his transition part of the trajectory and $x_random, x_random2, \dots$ define his life experience part of the trajectory.

11.6 Interruption of the time distribution by the masculine

Let there be " K " masculines in a location " X " .

Let there be " N " interacting observers in the location " X " distributed through the " n " sub-sub locations

Let each masculine be defined by their conscious intent for the location " X " that broadly describes the state of the location " X " through its defined boundary such as :

Expanding

Contracting

Stable or in equilibrium

The above states are defined by the energy distribution that occurs in the location where the location starts producing energy which is used for the expansion , the locations starts consuming its free energy in the location for the contraction of the location and or the rate of consumption and production remains such that the boundary of the location remains stable all of which occurs through the interacting observers. The movement of the " N " interacting observers throughout the location relative to each other occurs such the energy distribution in the location varies as above.

Suppose the time distribution T units of the interacting observer could be broadly be classified through three types such as :

1. The deterministic geometric objective - T_{intent}
2. The True and deceptive illusions - T_{exp}

The time distribution T_{intent} for each interacting observer is defined by the corresponding masculine from the list of " K " observers. The classification of the " N " interacting observers through this time distribution is defined based on the masculine who is defining their T_{intent} time distribution. Therefore the total " N " interacting observers could be classified based on " K " types where each sub-group N₁,N₂,...N_k of interacting observers could be creating transition states for the corresponding masculine observer.

Suppose if the " N " interacting observers could be classified into another type such as C₁,C₂,... where each group C_i defines the interacting observer based on their intents for their time distribution T_{exp} for their collective true or deceptive illusions. These groups could be defined based on an infinite set of classifications depending on the narrative chosen for group for their time that may or may not include their descriptions of themselves.

Suppose if the location " X " has " Y " such classification groups each defined with a narrative for their time , then each interacting observer could be part of " Z " such groups. For instance an interacting observer could be defined as :

1. The time distribution T_{intent} for individual A is defined by the masculine K₁ (out of K) therefore he is part of the K₁ sub-group.

2. The time distribution T_{exp} is defined by individual A himself or another interacting individual B through his true or deceptive illusions and therefore could be part of groups C1,D1,E1,.....,Z1.

Therefore the interacting observer A at any sub-sub location " x1 " could split his time distribution (dt) as T_{intent} and T_{exp} as follows :

Total spent expected to be spent in sub-sub location " x1 " for the group k1 - dt_k1 units which is a part of T_{intent}

Total spent expected to be spent in sub-sub location " x1 " for the group C1 - dt_c1 units which is a part of T_{exp}

.....

Total spent expected to be spent in sub-sub location " x1 " for the group Z1 - dt_z1 units which is a part of T_{exp}

Therefore the larger the number of groups an interacting observer is part of in any sub-sub-location , the overall time distribution is stretched thin from each of these groups.

Suppose if the masculine observer K1 wanted to increase the time distribution for his conscious intent from the " N " individuals , then he could engineer the time distribution T_{exp} through various true and deceptive illusions from various other masculine interacting observers.

The masculine observer K1 could engineer several groups such as P,Q and R where the intents for the time distribution in the groups would be part of the deterministic objective set by the masculine to extend the time distribution T_{intent} from each individual. The masculine observer could introduce various true illusions and deceptive illusions into each sub-sub location under various narratives based on the true and deceptive illusions of various interacting observers in those sub-locations.

The deterministic objective would then be re-illustrated as a umbrella narrative that would enable the masculine K1 to absorb the time and energy from the interacting observers in those sub-locations . This increases the time distribution T_{intent} from each individual and reduces the time distribution of T_{exp} which reduces the quality of his true and deceptive illusions and consequently reducing the life experience part of the individual from his lifetime of T units.

The true and deceptive illusions through the groups P,Q and R could occur as follows :

1. Create group with conscious intent based on the collective true and decep-

tive illusions in the sub-sub location to attract as many interacting observers as possible.

2. Present the conscious intent as a sequence of sub-intents where a percentage w % of those sub-intents will be mandatory that would be part of the conscious intent of the group.
3. Absorb time and energy from the interacting observers that are part of the group and divert most of it to the w % conscious intents to increase their T_{intent} without their conscious awareness.
4. Divert the remaining time and energy to $(100 - w)$ % of the conscious intents to maintain the true and deceptive illusions of the group.
5. The net balance of energy that is being diverted to the w % conscious intents could be minimal at the starting point and increases gradually as the need to need to maintain illusions decline over a longer period of time.
6. The decline in the quality and the movement that needed to occur for the $(100 - w)$ % would occur gradually until it reaches the conscious awareness of the individual and the group collapse.
7. One or more masculine could rinse and repeat the process to maximize the time and energy being diverted to them for their transition states.

12 The transition state detachment

Let there be a location " X " with " n " sub-locations

Suppose if an individual A had a sub-location trajectory that was the following trajectory format :

$x_1, x_{\text{random}1}, x_2, x_{\text{random}2}, \dots, x_n, x_{\text{random}}$

Where the duration of time that is expected to be spent in each of the sub-location is given by

$dt_1 + \text{delta } dt_1, dt_2 + \text{delta } dt_2, \dots, dt_n + \text{delta } dt_n$

The movement trajectory of the individual could be defined by the following components :

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ is part of his trajectory that is defined by the masculine observer of his timeline

The time duration at each of the deterministic sub-locations is define by $dt_1, dt_2, \dots$ where $T_{\text{intent}} = dt_1 + dt_2 + \dots$

$x_{\text{random}1}, x_{\text{random}2}, \dots$ is part of the trajectory that is chosen for his deceptive or true illusions that is defining the narrative for his trajectory.

The locations that are stochastically chosen is correlated to the conscious intent of the individual based on his choice of experience of the location, the locations chosen to minimize or reduce movement drag for his trajectory , or the locations could be forced to the individual by various other narratives that may or may not be correlated to the conscious intents of the individual.

The time duration at each of the stochastic sub-locations that is defining his trajectory dynamically is given by $\text{delta } dt_1, \text{delta } dt_2, \dots$ where $T_{\text{exp}} = \text{delta } dt_1 + \text{delta } dt_2 + \dots$

The time duration is correlated to the movement drag that is created by the various other observers in the same location to delay or divert the deterministic trajectory of the individual if is contradictory to their transition states or movement trajectories.

12.1 Altering perception set in the location

The transition state which is defined by the duration of time and the location at the present moment and the number of individuals " k " that are in the interaction location and their collective perception set is being defined or kept active by the energy trail of attention energy from the ($k+1$) individuals in the interaction.

Therefore the transition state is therefore defined by the flow of attention energy from the " k " individuals from the interaction towards individual A to create the perception set .

The perception set provides the narrative for the movement that is occurring in the sub-location relative to each individual. The perception set defines the relative movement that is occurring in each interaction and if any movement occurs by any individual that is not defined by the perception set creates movement drag for the individual by creating an interaction of duration Δt to redefine the collective perception set in the interaction such the movement that is occurring in each interaction could be defined for the overall state of the location.

12.2 The Overall state of the location

Let the movement trajectory of individual A define his individual transition state for the location that is correlated to the " k " individuals where attention and potential energy flows from each of the individuals for their own transition states. The trajectory that is plotted by each individual would be correlated to the individual trajectory states of other individuals that collectively defines the overall state of the location.

The overall state of the location is then defined by the movement trajectories of each individual in the interaction such as :

The movement trajectory of individual A in the location

The movement trajectory of individual one in the location

.....

The movement trajectory of individual k in the location

If the deterministic geometric objective of each individual is defined by the conscious intent from the timeline of each individual , then the time and location distribution of each individual for the true and deceptive illusions could be

defined by the dynamic conscious intent of the individual for his time distribution that is defined by T_{exp} .

Therefore the state of each individual is defined by his movement trajectory that is deterministically and stochastically.

The overall state of the location is defined by the interaction of the states (movement trajectories) from each of " k " individuals with the state (trajectory) defined by individual A.

For any individual A , the trajectory is defined by the following process :

1. Observation of the movement trajectory of every individual that is correlated to his conscious intent in the location. This would be the " k " individuals that are diverting their attention to individual A either by interacting with him or observing his trajectory.
2. Since the movement trajectory is a component of the overall state of the overall location X, which is transitioning towards his target state, the overall transition state that is occurring in the location X is correlated to the conscious intents (trajectories) of each individual in the location. Therefore, each individual dynamically observes the movement trajectory of each other individual to alter or adjusts their movement trajectory to maintain their independent or correlated transition states.

12.3 Disconnecting from the transition by minimizing movement drag

Suppose if the movement of any individual is not recognized then an interaction of duration " Δt " could be introduced in the interaction for the exchange of information such the collective intent of each individual could be refined such that their movement trajectory could be observed by the " k " individuals in the interaction so that they could plot their own movement trajectories based on their set of " m " territory and " n " family tree intents.

The movement drag interaction alters the sub-locations of the individual for the stochastic components of his movement trajectory. Altering the sub-locations stochastically between the sub-locations that are deterministically defined by the masculine , could dynamically vary the duration " Δt " units between each sub-locations of his deterministic trajectory. If the duration " Δt " is maximized as a result of movement drag then the number of sub-locations between the deterministic sub-locations could also be maximized thus increasing the amount of attention and potential energy for his movement trajectory.

Therefore, to minimize movement drag the trajectory that is defined stochastically has to be independent from the attention energy from various individuals in the interaction.

The state of the individual's trajectory that could be partially controlled by his true and deceptive illusions by the choice of the sub-locations x_{random1} , x_{random2} that are chosen between the deterministically chosen location trajectories.

The narrative that defines the movement of his trajectory could be altered to divert the attention energy of the other " k " observers from the information that is defining his trajectory in the stochastic locations.

The attention energy that is diverted to various information that is associated with the conscious intent of individual A through his true and deceptive illusions will create momentum through the potential energy from the various other observers through their transition states that is correlated to the trajectory of individual A.

The correlation could occur for various reasons such as exchange of information , mass and energy between the trajectories for the forward movement of their trajectories.

Therefore, the movement trajectory of any individual A that is partially defining the state for the overall collective state of the location could experience movement drag from any one or more of the trajectories in the location that are defining various transition states.

13 The multiverse of perception information

Let there be " N " sub -locations in the location " X " such as X1,X2,... etc.

Let there be " n " sub-sub locations in each sub-location Xi such as x1,x2,...etc

13.1 Defining the location trajectory

Let the movement trajectory of a random individual A in the location "X " takes the form

At $t = 0$

The individual enters the sub-location X1

The individual spends a total amount of time " dt1 " in the sub-location " X1 "

At $t = t + dt1$

The individual enters the sub-location X2

The individual spends a total amount of time " dt2 " in the sub-location " X2 "

.....

At $t = T - dtz$

The individual enters the sub-location Xz

The individual spends a total amount of time " dtz " in the sub-location " Xz "

Where " T " is the total amount of time that the random individual spends in the location " X "

Where $T = dt1 + dt2 ++ dtz$

13.1.1 Defining the sub-location trajectory

Let the movement trajectory of a random individual A in the sub-location "X1" takes the form

At $t = 0$

The individual enters the sub-sub-location x_1

The individual spends a total amount of time " dt_1 " in the sub-location " x_1 "

The individual interacts with " k_1 " individuals in the sub-sub location " x_1 "

At $t = t + dt_1$

The individual enters the sub-location x_2

The individual spends a total amount of time " dt_2 " in the sub-location " x_2 "

The individual interacts with " k_2 " individuals in the sub-sub location " x_2 "

.....

At $t = dt_1 + dt_2 + \dots + dt_z$

The individual enters the sub-sub-location x_z

The individual spends a total amount of time " dt_z " in the sub-sub-location " x_z "

Where " dt_1 " is the total amount of time that the random individual spends in the sub-location "X1"

Where $dt_1 = dt_1 + dt_2 + \dots + dt_z$

13.2 Defining the multiverse narratives or perception set

Let the individual A spend a duration of " dt " in the each sub-location X_i . The trajectory movement in each sub-location is defined by his trajectory movement in each sub-sub location where he spends an amount of time " dt_i " in each sub-sub location.

Suppose if the trajectory of individual A has " Z " sub-sub-locations in each

sub-locations then the narrative that describes his movement in each sub-sub-location could be described as one or more sub-intents.

Let there be " k " individuals in each sub-sub location and each of the individuals has a narrative for the movement trajectory of individual A which may or not be aligned with the collective narrative for the overall movement in the sub-sub location. Individual A has a narrative for his movement trajectory in each sub-location , however the narrative maybe his true illusion or a deceptive illusion.

The true illusions are the narrative that is defined by individual A for his movement trajectory which could be defined as his timeline. The movement trajectory of individual A has continuity of information that is enabling individual A to traverse from one sub-sub location to another.

The deceptive illusions are the narrative that is projected to other individuals by individual A for his movement trajectory which could be defined as his projected timeline. The movement trajectory of individual A has continuity of information in the sub-sub-location that is projected to the " k " individuals in the sub-sub locations that is enabling individual A to traverse from one sub-sub location to another . The deceptive illusions are used by the individual to prevent or avoid movement drag when his narrative for movement could be in conflict with any other narratives from one or more of the " k " individuals.

Therefore the total number of movement trajectories that are occurring in each sub-sub location x_i could be ($k + 1$)

Each individual may or may not use deceptive illusions for the continuity of information for his narratives , therefore there are at least two possible timelines for each individual

The total number of probable narratives in the sub-sub location is defined by ($k + 1$) * 2. Therefore the superposed narratives define the overall narrative or the timeline of the sub-location which defines the state of the sub-sub location.

13.3 Attention Energy and the timeline multiverse

The number of probable narratives that could remain active in the sub-sub location is defined by the amount of attention energy that is being diverted into each of these narratives by one or more individuals in the interaction. Therefore each individual in the sub-sub-location could be observing his true illusions for movement trajectory and consequently his current moment (present) where his attention energy is being diverted to his surroundings would be relative to his narrative or his timeline. On the other hand each individual could be divert-

ing his attention energy to the narratives or timelines of other individuals that may or may not be their true illusions . The observing consciousness of each individual has a continuous stream of attention energy that correlates him to the information in the surroundings that provides continuity for his movement.

If individual A is diverting their attention to the timelines of other individuals which is defined by his deceptive illusions , then his current moment or present would not be able to create continuity to the attention stream of the other individuals because their observing consciousness does not exist in that timeline and they could only observe a reflection or a projection of his movement from his original timeline. The implication of this would be that individual A would not be able to interact with the other individuals to alter or interrupt their movement trajectory thus making their movement or timeline deterministic to individual A.

If individual A is interacting with one or more individuals with a deterministic trajectory then he has to alter his movement trajectory for his true illusion narrative thus creating movement drag for his timeline . On the other hand , if individual A is diverting his attention to the true illusions of other individual by identifying their timelines , then he could identify their attention correlation to the information in the surroundings that is driving his movement trajectory and interact with them through the correlated information and create movement drag for their trajectories. In such a scenario , individual A could create movement drag for the timelines of other individuals while minimizing the movement drag for his movement trajectory.

13.4 Multiverse of information in the location " X "

If an individual has " z " sub-sub locations in each sub location as part of his movement trajectory or timeline , there could be " Z " sub-locations as part of his movement trajectory as part of his timeline. Therefore the total number of narratives possible for the trajectory of individual A could be as follows :

$$Z * z (k + 1) * 2$$

Therefore individual A could have multiverse boundary of $Z * z (k + 1) * 2$ narratives for his movement trajectory as part of his timeline. The true illusion of individual A could only have one narrative and the deceptive illusions of individual A could have one narrative where the projected information to the " k " individuals in each sub-sub location could create one narrative.

The total number of individuals that individual A interact with is $(k * z * Z)$ and each of these individuals could be diverting their attention energy to one or more timelines of individual A where his observing consciousness may or may not exist. Any timeline of the individual A where attention energy is

being diverted from one or more individuals will exert a force on the observing consciousness of individual A to divert his attention to other timeline .

It could also be possible for one or more individuals to use potential energy to force the attention vector of observing consciousness from his true illusion timeline to the other timeline. This could occur by associating individual A to one or more pieces of information and forcing his attention to these information to correlate his movement to the information thus creating an interaction through which his observing consciousness could be accessed from his original timeline to another timeline that is being introduced by the other individuals through their attention energy. This would enable the other individuals to divert his observing consciousness from one timeline to another through engineered narratives.

14 The changing timelines

Let the trajectory of each individual through the location " X " is defined by the sub-sub location trajectory:

$x_1, x_{1_random1}, x_2, x_{2_random2}, \dots$

Where

$x_1, x_2, \dots$ is the deterministic locations of the trajectory defined by the masculine where the amount of time spent in those locations is defined by $dt_1, dt_2, \dots$

$x_{1_random1}, x_{2_random2}, \dots$ is the stochastic locations of the trajectory defined by the masculine where the amount of time spent in those locations is defined by $\delta dt_1, \delta dt_2, \dots$

The amount of time that is spent in deterministic locations is used for the exchange of information with the individuals in the surroundings for the conscious intent of the masculine and the amount of time that is used for the stochastic locations is used for the exchange of information with the individuals in the surroundings to create trajectories with minimum movement drag for his deterministic locations.

Therefore the narrative of his overall movement is the location " X " is defined in the sub-sub locations $x_{1_random1}, x_{2_random2}, \dots$ with the exchange of information that occurs to create pathways for his movement. The narrative of his movement is therefore defined by the information that the attention spectrum of the individual is diverting energy from the observing consciousness of the individual. Specifically the various sub-sub locations that the information in the sub-sub location is correlated to.

The narrative is therefore the continuity of information for his observing consciousness that defines the intent of the individual in sub-sub location that he is diverting attention towards.

14.1 The narrative

For any individual the narrative of his trajectory at the his current sub-sub location x_i is defined by the following :

1. The sub-sub locations that the individual is diverting his attention energy towards from his current sub-sub location x_i and the intent or the purpose for the energy diversion from his attention spectrum.

2. The sub-sub locations that the individual was diverting his attention energy towards from his past sub-sub locations x_{i-1} and the intent or the purpose for the energy diversion from his attention spectrum.

3. The sub-sub locations that the individual is expecting to divert his attention energy towards from his future sub-sub locations x_{i+1} and the intent or the purpose for the energy diversion from his attention spectrum.

Therefore the narrative is defined as the purpose or the intent for the diversion of attention energy from his observing consciousness towards various sub-sub locations. The information could include the following :

a) " k " individuals in the sub-sub location and the conscious awareness of locations available to those " k " individuals.

b) The exchange of geometric boundary information for the sub-sub location defined by the masculine

c) To experience the time duration in the sub-sub location which could either be part of his survival, non-survival and reproduction needs.

14.2 The effect of interactions on the narrative

Since exchange of information occurs in each interaction , the narrative of the individuals changes for his current moment (present) or for his future trajectory.

Let there be " k " individuals in the sub-sub location " x_i " for individual A and the individual who is the masculine is the individual with the highest conscious awareness of locations in the sub-sub location " x_i ". The conscious awareness of locations is defined by the information of all the sub-sub locations that is stored in the local sub-conscious information field of each individual.

For any individual A , exchange of information implies the increasing the location vocabulary for the individual which would then alter his intent for his past sub-locations x_{i+1} , current intent in the sub-location x_i and the future intents for the sub-sub locations x_{i+1} relative to the new locations introduced to his vocabulary. This occurs as a result of potential benefits for the new locations for the survival,non survival and reproductive needs of the individuals which could be integrated into his narrative.

14.3 The conflict for the control of the narrative

Let individual A be the masculine of the sub-sub location x_i and he is expected to stay in the sub-sub location for a duration of dt_i units of time.

Let the next sub-sub location of his trajectory be x_{i+1}

Let there be " k " individuals in the sub-sub locations who would like to alter the trajectory of individual A from x_{i+1} to x_k . This occurs by altering the narrative of individual A of his movement trajectory . The " k " individuals transfer potential energy from their own movement trajectories to create an interaction of duration dt_i where several sub-sub locations are introduced into his conscious awareness to force a new narrative to the trajectory of individual A.

The location trajectory of individual A could be be diverted to one or more sub-sub locations x_{random} in the interaction duration dt_i and the " k " individuals could apply an external force to force the trajectory of individual A to the sub-sub location " x_k " . If this occurs the masculine of the " k " individuals could control the narrative of individual A.

If the location trajectory of the individual A does not reach the sub-sub location " x_k " , then it implies that the masculine of the " k " does not control the narrative of individual A. However since the " k " individuals divert their attention energy into the trajectory of individual A , their narratives where they had applied an external force through attention and potential energy would be altered. This is because the narrative of the " k " individuals in their trajectories included the control of another trajectory (individual A) and since this had failed , the implication would be that their narratives would differ than their defined narrative.

The narrative of the " k " individuals would change to a narrative that implies their trajectories are no longer defined by their narratives implying the loss of their masculinity through the introduction of another trajectory (of individual A) . The masculine that defines the trajectory of individual A would then control the narratives of the " k " individuals through the alignment of attention energy from their current moments.

The " k " masculines could continue to introduce more sub-sub locations in the duration " dt_i " along with the application of continued application of attention and potential energy. If the continued effort of engineering the narrative for individual A and more energy is diverted to the trajectory of individual A while the masculine defining the narrative of individual A could observe the trajectories of " k " individuals for a prolonged duration thus providing him more information about narratives defining the trajectories of the " k " individuals. The information could then be used by the masculine defining

the trajectory of individual A to collectively redirect the trajectory of the " k " individuals by creating a new narratives for their movements.

The change in the trajectories of the " k " individuals occurs through their time distribution. Starting from the initial failed attempt to the control the trajectory of individual A through the duration of " Δt_i " units of time, the amount of time " Δt_i " increases linearly until time distribution becomes stochastic thus altering the amount of intended time in each sub-sub location of their intended trajectory. As their time distribution starts to becomes stochastic along with the redirection of their attention and potential energy , their sub-sub location trajectories starts to become stochastic until the external force applied by individual A to define their new narratives take effect. Therefore their movement trajectories would be altered according to the narrative defined by the masculine in the sub-sub location.

15 Timeline Divergence

Let there be " k " individuals in the sub-location interacting with individual A in each sub-sub location.

Let each individual have " m " territory tree intents and " n " family tree intents that determine his movement trajectory.

Let there be " K " masculine observing consciousness that governs the movement trajectory of each individual . The location trajectory of each individual in the sub-location through various sub-sub locations $x_1, x_2, \dots$ and the corresponding amount of time that is spent in each sub-sub location $dt_1, dt_2, \dots$ is determined by the " K " masculine observing consciousness.

If each observing masculine consciousness is governing one or more of the " $m+n$ " intents of the individual, then the objective of each conscious intent is to ensure the movement of each individual aligns with the intent through his time distribution in each sub-sub location .

15.1 Conflicting intents

Suppose if one or more of the " k " individuals has an intent that is contradictory to the intent of individual that is reflected in his time distribution , then the masculine observing consciousness will interact with the trajectory of individual A by creating an intercepting interaction of duration " δdt_i " such that the attention of the individual will be diverted away from his intent trajectory .

Individual A would have narrative that describes his true illusions for his timeline that is describing his movement trajectory . The purpose of the intercepting interaction by one or more of the " K " masculine observing consciousness through the " k " individuals is to divert the attention of individual away from his narrative of his timeline movement trajectory.

The interruption occurs in the intercepting interaction such that the timeline narrative of the individual could be altered by mapping the information of his movement trajectory in the following manner :

Suppose at the current time t , individual A is located in the sub-sub-location " x_5 " where he is expected to spend a duration of dt_5 units of time with " k_5 " individuals.

At time $t-dt_4$, individual A would have been located in the sub-sub location " x_4 " where he had spent a duration of dt_4 units of time with " k_5 " individuals.

.....

The " K " masculine observers could observe the projected information of individual A to the individuals k1,k2,k3,k4 and k5 in his past trajectory x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 to determine his narrative of his movement trajectory till the current time " t " and estimate his true illusions or his or original timeline that describes his conscious intent for movement. The narrative is determined by observing his movement and the energy spectrum of his attention vector at various pieces of information in each sub-sub location and consequently the locations that are associated with those pieces of information. This would allow the " K " masculine observers to forecast his forward movement trajectory specifically the variables " x_i " (sub-sub locations) , " dt_i " (amount of time that is expected to be spent in each sub-location) and k_i (the individuals who are expected to be interacting with individual A in those sub-sub locations).

Suppose the " K " masculine observers then predict his next sub-sub location as x_5 based on the narrative that is approximated from his past trajectory information and the amount of attention that is diverted to those pieces of information. The " K " masculine observers alter the movement trajectory one or more of the " k5 " individuals in the current location to intercept individual A and start another interaction of duration " δdt_5 ". The purpose of the interaction would be direct the attention vector of individual A with external forces to engineered information in " x_5 " such that the narrative of his timeline would be shifted to an engineered narrative through the information.

The objective would be redirect the movement trajectory of individual A to the sub-sub location $x_{\text{random}5}$ where the narrative of his timeline is altered slightly or significantly depending on the engineered information. The engineered information by the " K " masculine could allow the control of individual's trajectory away from his true illusions or his original timeline narrative.

15.2 Misinterpreting the trajectory state

Suppose if the " K " masculine observers predict the narrative of his timeline incorrectly as a result of the deceptive illusions of individual A, their engineered transition states for individual A through the " k5 " individuals would be based on a projected timeline reality . The attention energy from the " K " masculine observing consciousness and the " k " interacting observers would be diverted to a timeline reality which is probable , thus shifting their observing consciousness into a timeline reality where the observing consciousness of individual A does not exist.

Therefore the projected timeline reality of individual A would receive attention

energy from the " K " masculine observers and since the objective or conscious intent of the observing consciousness would be divert the trajectory of individual A , their timelines would continue where the movement trajectory of individual A would be a reflection from his origin timeline. Since the observing consciousness of " K " masculine observers are no longer dealing with the current or the present movement of individual A, they could would not be able to intercept his trajectory but their attention energy will be used to create illusions or narratives for their perception that provides continuity of information to explain any failed interception.

The " k_5 " interacting observers would then start the interrupting interaction but the narrative of timeline reality that had been engineered for individual A will not be realized thus shifting the timeline reality of the " k_5 " individuals instead. This alters the narrative of true illusions for the " k_5 " individuals thus relocating them to a timeline where their movement trajectory could not be predicted . Since the masculine observers for the " k_5 " individuals divert their attention energy towards timelines where the observing consciousness of individual A does not exist , the " k_5 " interacting observers will continue to engineer interaction based on narratives that does not exist for individual A. The process could continue until the " k_5 " individuals could no longer interact with individual A in the sub-sub location " x_5 ".

15.3 The reflection of the original timeline from the observing consciousness

Suppose if there are " W " timelines for the movement trajectory of individual A .

The prime timeline of individual A would be the narrative that is defined by his true illusions where his observing consciousness could be diverting his attention energy that is driving the movement trajectory of the timeline.

Then there are (W - 1) timelines of individual A where the narratives for the timelines are defined by the approximated true illusions by the " K " observing masculine where attention energy is diverted from their observing masculines.

The trajectory of individual A in his original timeline takes the form :

$x_1, x_{\text{random}1}, x_2, x_{\text{random}2}, \dots$

Where the locations $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots$ are defined deterministically by his transition purpose through his " m " territory intents and " n " family tree intents set by the masculine observer for individual A. Individual A is assumed to spend a duration of $dt_1, dt_2, \dots$ in each location.

The locations x_{random1} , x_{random2} , ... are stochastic and chosen to minimize movement drag for his deterministic trajectory. These locations are variable and replaceable and have no impact on the overall movement trajectory of individual A. Individual A is assumed to spend a duration of $\Delta t_1, \Delta t_2, \dots$ in each location.

The reflection of the movement trajectory of individual A in the $(W - 1)$ occurs as follows :

1. Since the locations $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots$ are defined deterministically by his transition purpose through his "m" territory intents and "n" family tree intents, they would remain unchanged along with the amount of time spent $\Delta t_1, \Delta t_2, \dots$ in each location.
2. Since the locations x_{random1} , x_{random2} , ... are variable in each timeline, they would be reflected based on the attention spectrum of the "K" observing masculines. Since the "K" masculine observers could be engineering interaction to intercept the trajectory of individual and the deterministic component of his movement trajectory cannot be altered in reflected timelines, these locations are projected to the observing consciousness. The projections of the locations x_{random1} , x_{random2} , ... occurs such that the trajectory $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots$ would remain inaccessible to the "K" masculine observers or any other "k" interacting observers that could potentially interrupt the trajectory.

Therefore the original timeline of individual A where his observing consciousness exists differs from all the mirrored timelines through the locations x_{random1} , x_{random2} , Under normal circumstances the amount of time that is spent in $x_1, x_2 \dots$ given by $\Delta t_1, \Delta t_2$ etc would be much smaller than Δt_1 , Δt_2 ,

The locations x_{random1} , x_{random2} , ... where the individual spends Δt_1 , Δt_2 , amount of time would create the life experience of part of individual A that is stochastic. Since these variables would be different for all the timelines depending on the attention energy and the interruption strategy of the observing consciousness, they create the multiverse trajectory of the individual. While many versions of the life experience for individual A exists in the location, individual A could only observe his original timeline where the narrative is defined by his true illusions for his deterministic movement trajectory. The location choices in every other timeline would be illusions specifically defined for the collective perception of all the observing consciousness.

15.4 The distance between timelines in any location

The distance between the timeline reality of individual A and the "k" interacting observers in any sub-location is defined by the narrative of information

for the movement trajectory. Specifically if there are " S " locations in the attention vector of individual A in each sub-sub location " x_i ", the ability to accurately predict the " S " locations would define the accuracy of predicting his timeline in the sub-sub location .

Since there are " z " sub -sub-locations and " Z " sub-locations in the timeline of individual A , the timeline of individual A in its entirety would be defined by $S * Z * z$ locations where the attention vector of individual A is diverted to.

The ability of the " k " interacting observers to intercept the timeline of individual A would depend on their observing consciousness to divert their attention energy to the $S * Z * z$ locations simultaneously along with individual A. This would allow the timelines to merge through the attention vectors of the observing consciousness and enable interaction with each other.

The further away the attention vectors are for the interacting observers " k " and individual A at their individual current moment , the farther away the present moment would be for both parties. Therefore their attention vectors must be consistently directed towards the same locations at their current moment to establish the merging of the timelines.

Suppose if two individuals have their attention vectors on ($S * Z * z$) total locations at their current in their lifetimes , then their timelines could be perfectly synchronized.

The percentage of variations in locations that occurs where the attention vector of two individual diverges , the timelines would be de-synchronized for those locations. The de-synchronization allows for the narrative of true illusions for both individuals to change. The longer the de-synchronizations through various locations , the distance between the timelines diverge through the amount of information that changes for changes for their attention vector thus making it harder for the timelines to converge as a result of the variations in locations that are stored in their local sub-conscious information . Therefore this would increase the probability that the attention vector would be directed at different locations even if their current moment intersects in a sub-sub location.

16 Interacting with the transition states in the location

Let there be a location " X " with " N " sub-locations such as X1,X2,...

Let there be " n " sub-sub locations such as x1,x2,....

Let there be " Y " individuals in the location " X " such that their movement through various sub-locations and sub-sub locations is transition state in those locations for their conscious intents.

Let there be " K " masculine observers for the territory such that define their conscious intents for their territory by creating various interacting observers to complete the movement for their transition states.

Let the trajectory of Individual A be defined by :

At time $t = 0$

individual A is located at sub-location " x1 "

individual A interacts with " k1 " individuals for a duration of " dt_1 " units in " x1 "

At time $t = t + dt_1$

individual A is located at sub-location " x2 "

individual A interacts with " k2 " individuals for a duration of " dt_2 " units in " x2 "

....

16.1 Attention engineering in each sub-sub location

Let the attention vector of individual A be associated with " Z " pieces of information in " x_i ". Specifically the " z " pieces of information are associated with location information that describe his forward trajectory. The information describes his information narrative for plotting his location trajectory.

Let there are " K " masculine observers that are trying to intercept the trajectory of individual A by creating transition states in the current location " x_i "

The transition states are created by associating one or more of the " Z_current " pieces of information available in the current location " x_i " to a narrative that will divert the location of individual A to a sub-sub location " x_k " from his intended location " x_{i+1} "

The narrative could be created by associating the information from the past, present and the future through the following :

Z_past from x_{i-1}

Z_present from x_i

Z_future from x_{i+1}

The transition states apply an external force to the movement vector field in the current location x_i where the instincts of the "k_i" individuals in the sub-sub location are directed towards the defined narrative of individual A by forcing the attention vector of all the individuals on z_past,Z_present and Z_future pieces of information which describes the overall narrative for the movement trajectory of individual A.

The target location " x_k " has could be associated by the " k_i " individuals to the narrative of individual A through the external force and the movement vector field directs the instincts of the individual A towards the target location " x_k ".

The time-flow from the current moment in the sub-sub location " x_i " would acquire momentum through the attention energy from " k_i " interacting observers along with the " K " masculines that are creating the transition states with their stored potential energy.

While the attention energy from the " K " masculines and the "k_i" interacting observers could force the sub-consciousness information field to synchronize to the narrative , the potential energy from the observing and interacting masculines could be introduced through the interacting observers to initialize the movement trajectories to force the attention vector of the " k_i " individuals to divert their attention energy from their attention spectrum to the z_past,Z_present and Z_future which will eventually divert the attention vector of the target individual A to the desired target location " x_k ".The initialization of the movement trajectories could act as an external force to initialize the time-flow for the desired outcome.

The trajectory of individual A could be engineered by identifying the information (z_past,Z_present and Z_future) associated to the attention vector of individual A by the " k_i " individuals in the sub-sub location and redirecting it to new information through a deceptive narrative.

16.2 The deceptive narrative

Suppose if the narrative of individual A does not align with the trajectory location " x_k ", the " K " masculine observers could create a projected narrative for the state of the individual. The projection of the narrative of deception could occur in the following format :

z_{past} - The associated information that is used for the narrative in the past location of the trajectory of individual A. The locations and information associated from the sub-sub locations of the past could not be altered. However the attention spectrum of the individual could be observed to determine the amount of attention energy that was directed to various locations to determine the intent or the narrative in those locations.

$Z_{present}$ - Suppose there are " z " pieces of information that individual A is diverting his attention energy in the current location " x_i ", there could be a total of " z_{total} " pieces of information in the location . The interacting observers " k_i " could apply an external force to divert the attention energy of the individuals from " z " pieces of information to " z_{new} " pieces of information from the location . The time flow could be engineered such that a narrative could be presented based on the approximated intents of individual A from his past and current trajectory. The purpose of the deception in the current location " x_i " would be to create an illusion or a projected narrative movement that aligns with the chosen narrative of individual A through his timeline or true illusions. The projected narrative in the current moment " x_i " would include the expected pieces of information " $z_{expected}$ " in the future trajectory of the individual according to the defined narrative. The deceptive narrative would alter his intended trajectory from " x_{i+1} " to " x_k ".

Z_{future} - The target individual could enter the location " x_k " under the projected narrative that is aligned with his narrative or intents for his trajectory . However since the engineered narrative had implied " $z_{expected}$ " pieces of information (or its associated locations) in the location , the narrative of individual A changes according to the actual pieces of information " z_{true} " (or its associated locations) in the location " x_k " which will not be in alignment with his expected sub-sub locations " x_{i+1} ".

The narrative of the state or the trajectory of individual A could be defined by z_{past} , z_{new} and z_{true} which would not be in alignment with his original narrative of individual A for his trajectory. The deceptive narrative of the trajectory that was engineered for individual A would be defined by z_{past} , z_{new} and $z_{expected}$. Whereas the original trajectory of the individual would be defined by the narrative information set z_{past} , z and $z_{expected}$.

Therefore the attention spectrum of individual A could be engineered by identifying or approximating his current narrative and then incrementally engineering the trajectory towards a projected narrative to divert the original trajectory of the individual to a new trajectory.